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Southeastern Employment on Page 10

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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SEPTEMBER, 1985

RECORD NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER

SCHOOLS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW EMPLOYMENT HIGH

Schools reopened in the state in September and aided in pushing employment to the highest level in history. Over 23,000 jobs were added to the nonagricultural workforce in education alone, which contrituted heavily to the overall count of 1,347,000 employed workers in South Carolina. The increase caused by the schools was able to compensate for several seasonal layoffs in the private sector. In comparison to one year earlier, September 1985's nonfarm employment was up 53,300.

PRIVATE SECTOR SEES LITTLE CHANGE OVER THE MONTH

Employment in South Carolina's private sector slipped a minor 1,000 in September to 1,099,000. Construction lost the most workers as end-of-the-summer turndowns began in building activities. The 1,700 loss in construction still left the industry with almost 7,000 more employees state-wide than at the same time in 1984. This year has seen continuous strength in building across South Carolina, and no end to this trend is forseen.

The slowing of the tourist season caused wholesale and retail trade job losses of 1,500. Employment drops were scattered throughout retail trade, but there was one item of note. The food store workforce remained at 41,000 for the second consecutive month, an all-time high for this industry. Seasonal declines notwithstanding, wholesale and retail trade managed a significant 23,400 net expansion in jobs between September, 1984 and September, 1985.

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Another industry division which witnessed an employee downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate. Once again, seasonal influences were the key as job terminations in the coastal areas of the state produced a drop of 600 in the sector. In spite of the general decrease in the industry, employment among insurance carriers reached 12,600 to set a new record.

The news in manufacturing was good for a change as 1,600 net jobs were created in September thanks to increased orders and some worker recalls. Employee additions were centered in nondurable goods where three fourths of the job gains occurred. Textile mill products recovered from the lowest level of employment on record in August to boost employment by 500. All industry groups within textiles took part in the upturn except weaving mills, cotton where the job count slid to 29,200, the worst figure ever. Apparel and other textile products also shared in the soft-good advance with growth of 400. Unlike the remainder of nondurable goods, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products registered a reduction of 200 workers. Very few fluctuations were evident on the hard-good side of the picture with the largest increase in lumber and wood products, up 200.

Positive movement was also experienced in service industries thanks to pickups in education. The upturn of 1,100 in services showed up despite seasonal layoffs from hotels and other lodging places as well as other tourist-related establishments. Although the monthly gain was minor, health services reached a record level with 43,600 jobs. Overall, employment in services rose 21,400 during the previous twelve-month period.

Employment in transportation and public utilities advanced 100 to 56,600 with one component, trucking and warehousing, producing all-time peak levels of paid workers.

SCHOOL-INFLUENCED GOVERNMENT UP IN SEPTEMBER

Local and state education led the charge as total government employment shot up 17,800 in September in South Carolina. The return of non-contract personnel to schools and colleges was responsible for the entire rise. All other areas of government lost employment during the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT REACHES ALL-TIME HIGH IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's total nonagricultural female employment, increasing 13,500, rose to an all-time high level of 606,700 in September. Cyclical growth in government education and educational services in the private sector was responsible for the over-the-month gain.

Female employment in the government sector, with the return of 13,100 women in educational jobs for the beginning of the school year, added 12,500 to the payrolls. On the negative side, small decreases were noted in federal government (-100); state government other than education (-200); and local government outside of schools (-300).

In the private sector, educational services more than offset seasonal cutbacks in the tourist industry, allowing services to gain 1,200 workers. Manufacturing reported an increase of 500 for the second consecutive month, with both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors reporting gains during September. Finance, insurance, and real estate posted a small gain of 100, while transportation and public utilities remained constant. On the negative side, wholesale and retail trade lost 600 positions during the month. Construction recorded a slight downturn of 100.

In comparison with September, 1984 levels, employers in South Carolina added 20,600 women to their payrolls. Wholesale and retail trade realized the largest yearly increase (+10,100), while services (+9,900) came in second. Manufacturing reported the sole decline over the year, losing 5,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate showed no change in September, holding steady at 6.6%. This rate represented 102,900 jobless individuals. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in September.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,569,700	1,582,000	1,493,200	1,563,900	1,569,900	1,487,400
Total Employment	1,466,800	1,477,600	1,396,100	1,453,300	1,463,400	1,382,600
Total Unemployment	102,900	104,400	97,100	110,600	106,500	104,800
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	201,530	203,490	183,110	212,140	212,270	202,810
Total Employment	192,570	194,460	173,460	204,200	204,760	193,710
Total Unemployment	8,960	9,030	9,650	7,940	7,510	9,100
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.4	5.3	3.7	3.5	4.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	306,260	306,660	291,670
Total Employment	288,440	288,690	275,500
Total Unemployment	17,820	17,970	16,170
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.9	5.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose a slight 200 to 175,800 in September. This increase was spread throughout both the private and public sectors. Public employment moved up 200 over the month to 47,300. Both state and local government advanced 100 jobs, while federal employment was unchanged at 18,800. In the private sector, manufacturing employment edged upward 100. This rise was centered totally in nondurable goods. An advance of 100 in the service industry was due mainly to school employees returning after summer vacation. On the negative side, both construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate dropped 100 workers from their payrolls. Remaining constant in September were transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural workforce expanded by 1,800 workers in September, due to an upward seasonal trend in government. The growth in government (+2,200) was centered in the local division, where 1,600 staff members resumed their jobs. State government saw a healthy gain of 900 workers, while federal government lost 300. The private sector employment total dropped 400, as three of the six major industries reported decreases in employment during September. Losses of 200 and 100, respectively, were reported in construction and services. Another negative employment trend was recorded in manufacturing (-400). Both durable and nondurable goods experienced similar losses of 200 each. The only major industry in the private sector to experience a gain was wholesale and retail trade (+300). Retail trade was totally responsible for the increase. Remaining unchanged in September were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA rose by 4,000 to reach 277,700 in September. Government, more specifically local government, was the largest contributor to this positive trend as nonfaculty personnel returned to schools for the fall term. Government employment increased 3,600 in September as advances were recorded in all industry divisions. There were 400 jobs added to the private sector job count in September. This growth was realized in manufacturing (+300) and trade (+300). Manufacturing responded to increased activity in durable goods and raised its employment count to 98,600. Trade employment rose on the strength experienced in the retail trade division. The remaining private sector divisions remained constant from the previous month except construction which posted a loss of 200. Overall nonfarm employment was down 17,300 from the figure recorded one year earlier with the largest contributor being nondurable-good manufacturing.

NATION'S GROWTH RATE SLOWS

A small rise of 0.1 percentage point in unemployment brought the national jobless rate to 7.1% in September. The rate was still below the 7.3% rate that held from February through July of this year. Nonagricultural employment rose 128,00 during the month, but the nation's workforce grew at a faster pace, causing unemployment to increase.

Manufacturing jobs fell 111,000, the largest drop since the November 1982 loss of 136,000 in the middle of the recession. However, the service sector, gaining 205,000 jobs, more than offset the manufacturing losses. Of significant note, the total number of factory jobs lost between January and September 1985 was 340,000.

Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers rose to $8.68 in September, while the average workweek increased 0.1 hour to 35.2 hours. These positive trends suggest that there is some extra work for which employers may soon be hiring.

Industrial production decreased 0.1% in September, following a 0.6% increase in August and a 0.2% upturn in July. Durable goods fell 1.2%, while nondurables remained unchanged.

Housing construction tumbled 9.3% in September to the lowest annual rate since October 1984. Housing starts decreased in every region of the United States, with the West reporting the greatest decline of 16.6%. Starts of single family homes fell 10.4% during the month, while apartment construction dropped 7.6%. Building permits rose 0.7% for the fifth consecutive month in which the level of permits exceeded that of starts.

Retail sales increased 2.7% in September, following a 2.3% gain in August. Auto sales, up 9.6%, were responsible for the bulk of the upturn. Excluding car sales, retail sales rose 0.6%. Sales in nondurable goods were up 0.6% over the month, after rising 1.0% in August. Durable-good sales increased 6.2%, following a 4.6% rise the month before.

Consumer spending, spurred by new car sales, continued to outpace the increase in personal income. Consumer spending surged 1.2%, while personal income rose 0.3% in September. The rise in consumer spending was attributed to a boom in new car sales as dealers continued to offer low prices and cut-rate financing to clear their inventories for the new model year.

Factory payrolls were up 0.1% in September, after a 0.5% increase in August. After taxes, income rose 0.2%, the same as in August.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT INCREASE

Hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina rose $0.01 to $7.63 during September. The durable-good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Durable-good earnings climbed $0.06 to $7.94 from one month earlier.

The upturn in durable goods was primarily the result of increased premiums paid for hours worked in electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.32); stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.04); and fabricated metal products (+$0.04).

Wages in the nondurable-good sector dropped to $7.47, down $0.01 from last month. Workers in the food and kindred products division experienced the largest reduction in wages as hourly earnings dropped $0.09 to $6.56 in September.

Production workers' average weekly wages were up $2.70 over August's figure of $311.66. Wages in the hard-good sector increased by $0.14, while, soft-good earnings gained an additional $3.33 on the average per week.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.63	$ 7.62	$ 7.36	$ 9.40	$ 9.40	$ 8.92
Average Weekly Earnings	$314.36	$311.66	$300.29	$423.94	$423.00	$374.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.88	$ 96.34	$ 95.48	$130.64	$130.76	$119.12

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.56	$ 7.61	$ 7.30	$ 7.40	$ 7.38	$ 7.10
Average Weekly Earnings	$307.69	$308.97	$298.57	$305.62	$304.06	$284.71
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.82	$ 95.51	$ 94.93	$ 94.18	$ 93.99	$ 90.53

OVERTIME HOURS INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

Premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour to 4.5 hours in September. Both the durable- and nondurable good sectors contributed to the increase. Workers in hard-good industries saw a 0.3 hour climb in overtime, while soft-good employees experienced a 0.1 hour upturn. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were 1.0 hour higher in September, 1985.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.5	4.3	3.5
Durable Goods	4.6	4.3	3.7
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	3.4

FACTORY WORKWEEK EXPANDS

South Carolina's average workweek for manufacturing production workers gained 0.3 hour to 41.2 in September. Workers in the nondurable-good sector experienced a slightly longer workweek, while the durable workweek declined.

The average workweek in durable goods dropped 0.3 hour to 41.8. Workers in electrical and electronic equipment worked less overtime at premium pay causing their workweek to drop 1.2 hours over the month. Employees in instruments and related products also recorded a shorter workweek with a drop of 1.1 hours to 39.6.

In the nondurable-good sector, a 0.5 hour rise in average weekly hours was recorded for September. Increased overtime caused paper and allied products to jump 1.4 hours to an average of 45.6 hours per week.

Other increases occurred in textile mill products (+0.3), apparel and other textile products (+0.6), and food and kindred products (+0.7).

Nationally, the average workweek for factory production workers gained 0.3 hour to 40.8 in September.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 1.1 points to 108.7 in September. The growth was caused by a 0.3 hour increase in average weekly hours in addition to a $0.01 increase in average hourly earnings. The September index was 1.4 points greater than the recorded year-ago figure of 107.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	108.7	107.6	107.3
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.9	148.5	140.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.8	94.4	96.1
Textile Productivity Index	67.6	66.8	69.6
Apparel Productivity Index	107.3	105.3	105.3

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Dry, cool weather was a welcome relief over most of South Carolina during the middle of September. These weather conditions helped harvesting and kept farm activities moving at a brisk pace. However, the dry, cool conditions did present a slight hindrance to fall planting activities.

The overall condition of the soybean crop was good. Yields were consistently good and little insect infestation was noted. The cotton crop also reported having few insect problems. The dry weather also helped to improve the cotton boll rot which had previously caused trouble to the crop. All other field crop conditions and fruits and vegetables were reported to be in fair to good condition.

There were a total of 1,525 migrant and seasonal farmworkers located throughout South Carolina from the period August 16, 1985-September 15, 1985. Of these workers, 1,225 were locals and the remaining 300 were interstate migrant workers from Florida and Texas.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Dispoz-O Plastics Plant	Laurens	125	Construction of this new plastics manufacturing plant is expected in the near future.
A. O. Smith Water Products Co.	McBee	150	The expansion of this company will begin next year and be completed in 1987. They manufacture gas and electric water heaters.
Kigre, Inc.	Hilton Head	46	This new high technology corporation produces solid state laser components. Employment is expected to reach 100 by 1990.
Marriott Corp.	Greenville	Unknown	This new 145 room hotel will be constructed next year and is geared to business travelers seeking mid-priced accommodations.

SOUTHEASTERN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN AUGUST

Nonagricultural employment (seasonally adjusted) in the Southeast rose 28,000 to 16,389,000. The number of wage and salary jobs was up 563,000 from the August 1984 level of 15,826,000. This growth was responsive to additional positions found in all major industry divisions except manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Major monthly advances in the number of employees on payrolls were posted in services (+14,000) and trade (+11,000). Employment in the service and trade industries reached levels of 3,254,000 and 3,950,000 in August, respectively. Moderate job count gains were reported in finance, insurance, and real estate (+4,000), and government (+2,000). The sole decline in employment was found in the manufacturing industry, which dropped 5,000 to 3,546,000. Employment in transportation and public utilities was unchanged at 870,000 from July to August.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
C.P.A.	30	Accountant	48	16	X		22,000		X	Charleston, SC
Quality Control Supv.	90	Production Manager	99	14	X		15,000	X		Sumter, SC
Manager Sales	99	None	N/A	16	X		30,000		X	Spartanburg, SC
Computer Operator	99	None	N/A	16	X		14,560		X	Rock Hill, SC
Interior Designer	30	None	N/A	16	X		18,000		X	Myrtle Beach, SC
Spinning Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		29,000	X		Liberty, SC
Licensed Practical Nurse	09	None	N/A	15	X		12,600	X		Hampton, SC
Nurse, General Duty	99	None	N/A	16	X		19,510		X	Chester, SC
Administrative Assistant	99	Secretary	60	13	X		25,000		X	Union, SC
Stock Control Clerk	06	None	N/A	12	X		10,400	X		Kingstree, SC
Office Manager	27	Sales Clerk	24	12	X		11,440		X	Hartsville, SC
Industrial Engineer	48	None	N/A	15	X		24,000	X		Florence, SC
Drafter, Electrial	37	None	N/A	15	X		15,000	X		Greenwood, SC

*There are currently more than 99,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1347.0	1330.2	1293.7	+ 16.8	+ 53.3
Total Private	1099.0	1100.0	1052.7	- 1.0	+ 46.3
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	89.5	91.2	82.6	- 1.7	+ 6.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.7	12.7	12.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	43.1	44.2	40.1	- 1.1	+ 3.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.6	11.8	10.4	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	9.8	10.1	9.1	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.1	369.5	380.1	+ 1.6	- 9.0
Durable Goods	124.7	124.3	125.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	246.4	245.2	255.1	+ 1.2	- 8.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.5	56.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.4	16.4	15.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.5	2.3	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.8	7.9	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	18.0	17.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Electric Services	12.3	12.4	11.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.5	296.0	271.1	- 1.5	+ 23.4
Wholesale Trade	57.9	58.0	53.8	- 0.1	+ 4.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.9	31.9	30.1	0.0	+ 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.7	12.8	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	26.1	23.7	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.7	7.8	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Retail Trade	236.6	238.0	217.3	- 1.4	+ 19.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	10.1	9.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.5	27.2	- 0.3	0.0
Department Stores	19.4	19.5	19.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	41.0	41.0	39.2	0.0	+ 1.8
Grocery Stores	39.1	39.1	37.4	0.0	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.7	59.3	55.4	- 0.6	+ 3.3
Banking	15.4	15.7	14.6	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.6	14.5	- 0.3	+ 0.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.6	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.7	8.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.5	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Life Insurance	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	226.8	225.7	205.4	+ 1.1	+ 21.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.0	21.2	19.4	- 1.2	+ 0.6
Health Services	43.6	43.4	41.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Hospitals	15.0	14.9	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	27.2	23.2	22.2	+ 4.0	+ 5.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.1	16.8	14.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.8
Total Government	248.0	230.2	241.0	+ 17.8	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.9	36.5	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.8	75.9	77.3	+ 4.9	+ 3.5
State Education	32.7	27.5	31.1	+ 5.2	+ 1.6
Other State Government	48.1	48.4	46.2	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	129.8	116.4	127.2	+ 13.4	+ 2.6
Local Education	76.2	62.2	74.7	+ 14.0	+ 1.5
Other Local Government	53.6	54.2	52.5	- 0.6	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Manufacturing	371.1	369.5	380.1	+ 1.6	- 9.0
Durable Goods	124.7	124.3	125.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.6	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.4	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.9	5.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.6	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.2	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	7.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.4	0.0	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.3	31.1	0.0	- 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.8	5.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.9	21.8	23.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.2	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.4	8.2	9.4	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.0	7.9	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	246.4	245.2	255.1	+ 1.2	- 8.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	14.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	4.9	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.5	103.0	112.5	+ 0.5	- 9.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.2	29.4	33.1	- 0.2	- 3.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.4	33.4	+ 0.5	- 3.5
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.7	7.9	+ 0.2	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.4	15.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.8	6.7	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.2	6.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.5	49.4	+ 0.4	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	10.5	0.0	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.0	7.0	7.6	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.6	16.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.6	6.5	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.2	2.1	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.4	9.0	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.0	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.8	9.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.0	32.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.2	16.9	0.0	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.0	20.2	19.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.6	9.5	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1339.2	1334.5	1286.6	+ 4.7	+ 52.6
Total Private	1086.3	1083.6	1040.8	+ 2.7	+ 45.5
Construction	88.9	89.2	82.1	- 0.3	+ 6.8
Manufacturing	367.4	367.7	376.3	- 0.3	- 8.9
Durable Goods	123.3	123.7	123.6	- 0.4	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.3	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	15.3	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	30.3	30.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	21.7	22.8	0.0	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.0	252.7	+ 0.1	- 8.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.4	0.0	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	102.6	102.9	111.6	- 0.3	- 9.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	29.1	32.2	- 0.7	- 3.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.2	32.7	0.0	- 3.5
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.6	7.9	+ 0.3	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.4	15.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	9.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	46.3	49.0	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	10.4	0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.6	16.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.3	8.3	8.8	0.0	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.0	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.7	9.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	32.9	32.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.2	16.9	0.0	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.1	56.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.1	16.0	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	11.8	11.9	12.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.8	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	289.2	288.7	266.3	+ 0.5	+ 22.9
Wholesale Trade	57.3	57.2	53.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
Retail Trade	231.9	231.5	213.0	+ 0.4	+ 18.9
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.7	27.6	- 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	40.1	39.9	38.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.3	58.0	55.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.5	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Services	224.4	222.1	203.3	+ 2.3	+ 21.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	18.6	18.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	28.9	29.4	23.6	- 0.5	+ 5.3
Total Government	252.9	250.9	245.8	+ 2.0	+ 7.1
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.0	37.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.6	81.0	77.1	- 0.4	+ 3.5
Total Local Government	134.0	131.9	131.3	+ 2.1	+ 2.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	COLUMBIA Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	277.7	273.7	279.7	197.3	195.5	198.0
Construction	18.7	18.9	18.8	13.0	13.2	12.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	9.0	9.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.6	98.3	102.0	28.5	28.9	28.4
Durable Goods	29.9	29.6	31.0	13.5	13.7	13.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.7	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.6	12.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.1	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.4	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	68.7	68.7	71.0	15.0	15.2	14.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.5	32.6	34.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.7	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.6	10.6	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.2	11.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	5.8	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.3	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	60.8	60.5	60.1	42.7	42.4	42.1
Wholesale Trade	15.0	15.0	14.7	11.6	11.6	11.2
Retail Trade	45.8	45.5	45.4	31.1	30.8	30.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.4	4.3	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.2	11.2	11.2	16.3	16.3	15.7
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	43.2	43.2	43.2	34.5	34.6	35.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.3	9.6	9.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.9	6.8	6.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.1
Total Government	35.0	31.4	34.4	52.9	50.7	55.1
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.0	1.8	8.3	8.6	7.6
Total State Government	9.0	7.9	8.7	27.4	26.5	30.1
Total Local Government	23.9	21.5	23.9	17.2	15.6	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	175.8	175.6	167.5	42.3	42.0	42.4
Construction	13.5	13.6	12.1	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.2	20.1	20.0	12.2	11.7	12.2
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.9	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.8	10.0	9.5	10.1
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.3	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.2	8.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.8	43.8	41.4	7.2	7.1	7.2
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.9	35.9	33.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.9	7.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	32.9	32.8	30.6	7.5	7.7	7.4
Total Government	47.3	47.1	46.8	5.5	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.8	18.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.5	15.4	15.9	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.1	46.5	48.0	46.2	45.9	45.9
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.5	20.5	21.5	14.0	13.9	14.0
Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.2	15.2	16.5	9.4	9.3	9.4
Textile Mill Products	8.5	8.5	9.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.2	5.0	5.1	6.9	6.8	6.8
Total Government	6.9	6.5	6.8	8.4	8.2	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From Aug. 1985	Net Change From Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	606.7	593.2	586.1	+ 13.5	+ 20.6
Total Private	466.8	465.8	449.8	+ 1.0	+ 17.0
Construction	6.7	6.9	6.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	151.6	151.1	157.5	+ 0.5	- 5.9
Durable Goods	39.1	39.0	39.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.1	8.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.1	13.0	13.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	112.5	112.1	117.6	+ 0.4	- 5.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.4	5.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	44.4	44.2	48.4	+ 0.2	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.5	12.7	14.3	- 0.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.6	14.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	6.0	5.8	6.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.0	39.8	42.0	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.5	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.5	14.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.0	11.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	135.0	135.6	124.9	- 0.6	+ 10.1
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.1	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.0	7.8	7.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.3	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	120.8	121.5	111.7	- 0.7	+ 9.1
General Merchandise Stores	20.5	20.6	20.5	- 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	18.7	18.7	18.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.1	36.0	33.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Banking	11.7	11.8	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.4	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	125.0	123.8	115.1	+ 1.2	+ 9.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.6	13.3	12.3	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Health Services	36.0	35.9	34.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.5	12.4	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	15.6	13.2	12.9	+ 2.4	+ 2.7
Total Government	139.9	127.4	136.3	+ 12.5	+ 3.6
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.6	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	43.7	41.4	41.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.8
State Education	16.3	13.8	15.5	+ 2.5	+ 0.8
Other State Government	27.4	27.6	26.4	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	84.7	74.4	83.0	+ 10.3	+ 1.7
Local Education	57.9	47.3	56.7	+ 10.6	+ 1.2
Other Local Government	26.8	27.1	26.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
MANUFACTURING	290.4	289.6	304.8	314.36	311.66	300.29	41.2	40.9	40.8	7.63	7.62	7.36
DURABLE GOODS	95.9	95.6	96.8	331.89	331.75	308.58	41.8	42.1	41.7	7.94	7.88	7.40
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.4	12.7	304.59	310.17	297.48	42.6	42.9	44.4	7.15	7.23	6.70
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.1	280.43	285.38	270.28	41.3	41.6	42.1	6.79	6.86	6.42
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.2	8.5	393.38	385.42	366.72	44.3	43.6	42.2	8.88	8.84	8.69
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	12.1	318.57	316.16	285.93	41.0	40.9	40.5	7.77	7.73	7.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.5	21.5	22.1	352.80	351.12	341.23	42.1	41.9	42.6	8.38	8.38	8.01
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.9	312.36	313.59	299.96	41.1	41.1	40.7	7.60	7.63	7.37
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	16.9	17.9	301.79	297.44	258.24	40.4	41.6	40.1	7.47	7.15	6.44
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.9	304.52	316.24	293.46	39.6	40.7	40.2	7.69	7.77	7.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	194.5	194.0	208.0	305.52	302.19	295.80	40.9	40.4	40.3	7.47	7.48	7.34
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.2	9.7	267.86	266.99	270.68	41.4	40.7	43.8	6.47	6.56	6.18
Textile Mill Products	90.9	90.6	102.1	291.40	289.68	269.68	41.1	40.8	39.6	7.09	7.10	6.81
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.2	26.4	31.8	291.99	288.05	272.12	41.3	40.4	39.9	7.07	7.13	6.82
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.2	26.7	30.4	288.01	287.17	276.97	39.4	39.5	38.9	7.31	7.27	7.12
Knitting Mills	7.3	7.1	7.3	319.01	310.99	222.16	46.3	45.6	37.4	6.89	6.82	5.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.0	11.9	13.0	307.10	300.03	292.63	41.5	40.6	40.7	7.40	7.39	7.19
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	309.21	326.04	273.06	42.3	44.0	41.0	7.31	7.41	6.66
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.9	7.9	8.9	261.58	266.88	242.00	41.0	41.7	40.2	6.38	6.40	6.02
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.4	43.1	190.64	185.38	190.62	37.9	37.3	38.2	5.03	4.97	4.99
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.1	9.7	189.83	183.22	187.21	38.9	38.9	38.6	4.88	4.71	4.85
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.1	169.09	164.42	169.18	36.6	35.9	37.1	4.62	4.58	4.56
Paper and Allied Products	10.6	10.7	11.0	518.02	505.21	505.45	45.6	44.2	43.8	11.36	11.43	11.54
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	5.0	289.25	287.25	300.37	36.8	37.5	40.7	7.86	7.66	7.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.7	20.8	478.70	482.08	456.96	42.4	42.7	42.0	11.29	11.29	10.88

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.8	14.7	423.94	423.00	374.64	45.1	45.0	42.0	9.40	9.40	8.92
Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.4	427.20	423.62	367.64	47.1	46.5	42.6	9.07	9.11	8.63
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.2	6.3	418.77	422.99	387.90	42.3	42.9	41.8	9.90	9.86	9.28

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.0	20.3	20.1	307.69	308.97	298.57	40.7	40.6	40.9	7.56	7.61	7.30
Durable Goods	9.3	9.5	9.5	295.16	292.90	286.94	40.6	40.4	40.7	7.27	7.25	7.05
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	331.20	345.75	290.53	45.0	46.1	42.6	7.36	7.50	6.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	297.75	290.88	299.15	36.4	36.0	38.7	8.18	8.08	7.73
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.8	10.7	319.06	323.14	307.91	40.8	40.8	41.0	7.82	7.92	7.51
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.8	1.9	268.19	269.43	274.55	38.7	38.6	41.1	6.93	6.98	6.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	180.80	181.40	171.67	36.6	36.5	37.4	4.94	4.97	4.59

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
All Manufacturing	74.7	74.3	78.3	305.62	304.06	284.71	41.3	41.2	40.1	7.40	7.38	7.10
Durable Goods	21.6	21.5	22.3	322.26	324.43	299.30	41.0	41.7	40.5	7.86	7.78	7.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.3	8.6	348.13	348.55	340.63	42.3	42.3	42.9	8.23	8.24	7.94
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.2	56.0	298.91	295.61	278.90	41.4	41.0	39.9	7.22	7.21	6.99
Textile Mill Products	28.6	28.7	30.7	290.46	286.94	277.30	41.2	40.7	39.9	7.05	7.05	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.9	10.0	10.7	280.37	276.51	281.88	39.6	39.0	40.5	7.08	7.09	6.96
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.6	9.7	10.3	289.88	285.11	284.09	40.6	40.1	39.9	7.14	7.11	7.12
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.2	310.07	303.75	250.97	45.8	45.0	38.2	6.77	6.75	6.57
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.6	2.8	313.91	286.57	247.76	46.3	42.9	38.0	6.78	6.68	6.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.3	9.0	186.96	190.15	159.71	41.0	41.7	36.8	4.56	4.56	4.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	2.1	157.47	166.32	159.84	36.2	38.5	34.9	4.35	4.32	4.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	382.02	387.58	363.44	41.3	41.9	41.3	9.25	9.25	8.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,150	6,170	6,440	3,480	3,480	3,720	2,670	2,690	2,720
AIKEN---------	40,300	39,900	40,400	18,500	18,600	18,900	21,800	21,300	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	2,820	3,060	1,270	1,250	1,360	1,670	1,570	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,100	46,500	48,100	20,500	20,500	21,500	26,600	26,000	26,600
BAMBERG-------	4,280	4,240	4,550	1,510	1,500	1,800	2,770	2,740	2,750
BARNWELL------	7,580	7,420	7,480	3,390	3,340	3,310	4,190	4,080	4,170
BEAUFORT------	27,520	27,830	27,440	1,390	1,350	1,280	26,130	26,480	26,160
BERKELEY------	22,000	22,200	20,700	6,100	6,200	5,900	15,900	16,000	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,710	3,700	3,720	2,170	2,200	2,170	1,540	1,500	1,550
CHARLESTON----	138,400	138,600	131,800	9,800	9,700	9,700	128,600	128,900	122,100
CHEROKEE------	15,880	15,640	15,920	8,200	8,190	8,320	7,680	7,450	7,600
CHESTER-------	10,820	10,920	11,290	5,530	5,610	5,960	5,290	5,310	5,330
CHESTERFIELD--	11,970	11,710	12,410	6,610	6,600	7,010	5,360	5,110	5,400
CLARENDON-----	6,190	5,930	6,170	1,730	1,670	1,770	4,460	4,260	4,400
COLLETON------	9,190	8,550	9,240	2,670	2,680	2,750	6,520	5,870	6,490
DARLINGTON----	19,170	19,110	20,060	6,910	6,860	7,810	12,260	12,250	12,250
DILLON--------	9,120	9,080	9,220	3,730	3,720	3,930	5,390	5,360	5,290
DORCHESTER----	15,400	14,900	15,000	4,300	4,200	4,400	11,100	10,700	10,600
EDGEFIELD-----	4,410	4,520	4,470	1,970	2,040	2,170	2,440	2,480	2,300
FAIRFIELD-----	6,590	6,370	6,680	2,370	2,350	2,500	4,220	4,020	4,180
FLORENCE------	46,300	45,900	46,000	14,000	13,800	14,000	32,300	32,100	32,000
GEORGETOWN----	14,670	14,760	16,310	4,000	4,000	4,520	10,670	10,760	11,790
GREENVILLE----	157,400	155,900	157,500	49,000	48,900	50,900	108,400	107,000	106,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,840	26,750	28,020	12,330	12,270	13,690	14,510	14,480	14,330
HAMPTON-------	4,950	4,940	5,060	1,760	1,760	1,860	3,190	3,180	3,200
HORRY---------	53,300	54,690	54,940	5,850	5,770	7,000	47,450	48,920	47,940
JASPER--------	3,120	3,080	3,130	180	180	190	2,940	2,900	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,320	14,980	6,840	6,870	7,480	7,670	7,450	7,500
LANCASTER-----	16,990	17,030	17,930	9,100	9,260	10,030	7,890	7,770	7,900
LAURENS-------	16,980	16,860	17,630	7,500	7,640	8,170	9,480	9,220	9,460
LEE-----------	3,110	2,940	3,060	1,040	1,030	1,020	2,070	1,910	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	44,700	43,300	44,200	13,900	14,100	13,400	30,800	29,200	30,800
McCORMICK-----	1,980	1,950	1,960	840	850	840	1,140	1,100	1,120
MARION--------	11,480	11,260	11,440	5,520	5,410	5,550	5,960	5,850	5,890
MARLBORO------	8,290	8,260	8,710	3,950	3,920	4,380	4,340	4,340	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,240	10,070	10,680	4,560	4,560	5,040	5,680	5,510	5,640
OCONEE--------	20,110	20,120	20,070	9,700	9,660	9,730	10,410	10,460	10,340
ORANGEBURG----	25,750	25,780	26,410	8,860	8,910	9,460	16,890	16,870	16,950
PICKENS-------	28,900	28,900	31,700	12,400	12,400	13,300	16,500	16,500	18,400
RICHLAND------	152,600	152,200	153,800	14,600	14,800	15,000	138,000	137,400	138,800
SALUDA--------	3,110	3,090	2,970	1,300	1,280	1,170	1,810	1,810	1,800
SPARTANBURG---	91,400	88,900	90,900	37,200	37,000	37,800	54,200	51,900	53,100
SUMTER--------	28,750	28,590	28,780	8,650	8,570	8,770	20,100	20,020	20,010
UNION---------	10,030	9,980	9,720	5,780	5,730	5,480	4,250	4,250	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,460	9,440	9,110	3,620	3,620	3,290	5,840	5,820	5,820
YORK----------	42,400	42,100	42,400	12,100	11,700	12,200	30,300	30,400	30,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
September, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984
ABBEVILLE----------	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,320	1,130	1,250	970	11.8	12.7	10.4
AIKEN--------------	47,630	[illegible]	43,650	4,010	4,130	3,410	8.4	8.5	7.8
ALLENDALE----------	4,090	4,110	4,060	370	440	390	9.0	10.7	9.6
ANDERSON-----------	63,900	[illegible]	61,490	5,380	5,660	4,890	8.4	8.9	8.0
BAMBERG------------	7,280	7,490	7,140	830	960	640	11.4	12.8	9.0
BARNWELL-----------	[illegible]	11,210	10,170	820	1,160	720	7.7	10.3	7.1
BEAUFORT-----------	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,190	1,090	1,240	3.9	3.0	3.6
BERKELEY-----------	45,570	46,070	41,720	2,050	2,120	2,520	4.5	4.6	6.0
CALHOUN------------	7,220	[illegible]	6,910	500	490	500	6.9	6.7	7.2
CHARLESTON---------	127,540	129,600	115,650	5,590	5,550	5,890	4.4	4.3	5.1
CHEROKEE-----------	25,400	25,700	23,960	1,600	1,510	1,270	6.3	5.9	5.3
CHESTER------------	14,190	14,630	14,150	1,600	1,660	1,710	11.3	11.4	12.1
CHESTERFIELD-------	20,190	20,150	19,530	1,690	1,700	1,320	8.3	8.4	6.8
CLARENDON----------	13,030	13,090	12,690	1,210	1,330	1,370	9.3	10.2	10.8
COLLETON-----------	14,000	13,380	13,320	1,250	1,220	1,090	8.9	9.1	8.2
DARLINGTON---------	28,310	29,040	27,610	2,870	3,040	2,370	10.1	10.5	8.6
DILLON-------------	15,590	15,870	14,880	1,540	1,510	1,350	9.9	9.5	9.1
DORCHESTER---------	29,920	28,900	25,740	1,400	1,360	1,240	4.7	4.7	4.8
EDGEFIELD----------	8,400	8,680	8,050	550	480	490	6.5	5.5	6.1
FAIRFIELD----------	10,930	10,690	10,580	780	740	740	7.1	6.9	7.0
FLORENCE-----------	55,700	56,030	52,390	4,400	4,340	3,920	7.9	7.7	7.5
GEORGETOWN---------	20,290	20,580	21,230	2,000	1,870	2,060	9.9	9.1	9.7
GREENVILLE---------	154,640	155,240	147,560	8,660	8,530	7,940	5.6	5.5	5.4
GREENWOOD----------	29,100	29,470	27,200	3,200	3,370	1,850	11.0	11.4	6.8
HAMPTON------------	7,750	7,800	7,410	660	660	600	8.5	8.5	8.1
HORRY--------------	74,400	76,710	72,170	4,860	4,590	4,110	6.5	6.0	5.7
JASPER-------------	6,290	6,240	5,980	390	350	400	6.2	5.6	6.7
KERSHAW------------	18,500	18,560	17,950	1,400	1,330	1,240	7.6	7.2	6.9
LANCASTER----------	22,090	22,340	21,700	2,240	2,190	1,900	10.1	9.8	8.8
LAURENS------------	21,910	22,170	21,490	1,840	1,920	1,680	8.4	8.7	7.8
LEE----------------	8,350	8,240	7,920	650	640	650	7.8	7.8	8.2
LEXINGTON----------	73,790	73,520	70,310	2,960	2,490	3,110	4.0	3.4	4.4
McCORMICK----------	3,390	3,410	3,110	490	450	370	14.5	13.2	11.9
MARION-------------	17,200	17,390	16,690	1,630	1,790	1,920	9.5	10.3	11.5
MARLBORO-----------	11,740	11,850	11,460	1,760	1,800	1,540	15.0	15.2	13.4
NEWBERRY-----------	16,060	16,090	15,970	860	890	960	5.4	5.5	6.0
OCONEE-------------	23,050	23,360	21,870	1,740	1,730	1,720	7.5	7.4	7.9
ORANGEBURG---------	40,520	41,420	38,630	3,820	3,880	2,870	9.4	9.4	7.4
PICKENS------------	43,730	43,770	42,020	2,630	2,640	2,760	6.0	6.0	6.6
RICHLAND-----------	138,340	138,760	132,500	4,980	5,030	5,990	3.6	3.6	4.5
SALUDA-------------	7,370	7,400	6,740	520	470	490	7.1	6.4	7.3
SPARTANBURG--------	107,690	108,060	102,090	6,530	6,810	5,470	6.1	6.3	5.4
SUMTER-------------	36,950	37,360	35,420	2,490	2,520	2,670	6.7	6.7	7.5
UNION--------------	13,300	13,490	12,470	1,170	1,270	1,320	8.8	9.4	10.6
WILLIAMSBURG-------	18,860	19,090	17,440	1,490	1,380	1,450	7.9	7.2	8.3
YORK---------------	60,290	61,620	58,930	3,060	4,100	4,040	5.1	6.7	6.9

NOTES: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1985

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984
ANDERSON	12,450	12,350	11,970	11,100	10,930	10,740	1,350	1,420	1,230	10.8	11.5	10.3
CHARLESTON	34,100	34,420	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,970	29,400	1,460	1,450	1,540	4.3	4.2	5.0
COLUMBIA	45,140	45,310	44,360	43,240	43,350	42,020	1,940	1,960	2,340	4.3	4.3	5.4
FLORENCE	15,330	15,430	14,420	14,180	14,300	13,400	1,150	1,130	1,020	7.5	7.3	7.1
GREENVILLE	30,170	30,160	28,740	28,160	28,180	26,890	2,010	1,980	1,850	6.7	6.6	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,420	10,560	9,810	9,310	9,390	9,170	1,110	1,170	640	10.7	11.1	6.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,390	20,570	18,570	19,030	19,220	17,140	1,360	1,350	1,430	6.7	6.6	7.7
ROCK HILL	19,220	19,700	18,850	18,060	18,150	17,320	1,160	1,550	1,530	6.0	7.9	8.1
SPARTANBURG	22,080	22,160	20,900	20,480	20,490	19,560	1,600	1,670	1,340	7.2	7.5	6.4
SUMTER	11,210	11,340	10,750	10,430	10,550	9,920	780	790	830	7.0	7.0	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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12/11/85

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Nonmanufacturing
on the Increase
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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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STATE'S EMPLOYMENT UP IN OCTOBER

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD DURING THE MONTH

The number of jobs in South Carolina's economy managed to increase 2,200 in October to set an all-time high figure. Despite losing 5,800 workers in the private sector primarily due to seasonal layoffs, employment rose because of additions in school-related staff. Total nonagricultural employment in the state at 1,349,800 was a substantial 51,500 above the comparable level of one year earlier.

END-OF-SUMMER TOURISM DECREASE PUSHES PRIVATE JOB COUNT DOWN

South Carolina's work force in the private sector experienced the usual October turndown as the tourism season began to taper off. Some 3,900 jobs were lost in wholesale and retail trade where the tourist drop had the largest influence. With 100 employees gained on the wholesale side, retail trade actually declined by 4,000, reflecting the seasonal nature of many of the businesses along the coast of the state.

Another industry with direct ties to the tourist dollar is services. Employment in services fell 1,700 in October to 225,100. The leading contributor to the slide was hotels and other lodging places where 1,600 jobs were eliminated. Other tourist-related services basically offset the 800 rise in private educational workers.

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Employment in the remaining major industries in the state's private sector was virtually unchanged between September and October. Construction continued to display strength as 90,000 workers were employed in building activities. This represented an over-the-month pickup of 100 and a twelve-month advance of 7,400.

Also remaining essentially constant was the count of workers in finance, insurance, and real estate. Despite a minor 100 cutback in this industry, employment was close to record levels and was well above October 1984 figures.

The job loss in South Carolina's manufacturing division amounted to only 200 since September. Worker reductions could generally be traced to nondurable goods and more specifically to textile mill products. There were layoffs of 400 in textiles forcing the employment count to fall to 103,100, just 100 above the record low for the industry. Other areas of nondurables were more fortunate as most industries remained steady. One bright note was growth of 300 in apparel and other textile products. Durable goods benefited from 300 additional jobs in machinery, except electrical, and rose 100 to 125,300. Manufacturing as a whole lost 8,200 jobs between October, 1984 and October, 1985.

The final area of the private sector, transportation and public utilities, recorded an employment count of 56,500 in October. This figure was unchanged from September.

In total, private sector employment was 1,093,700 during the month which was 43,400 higher than in the same month one year earlier. Growth in the private sector was responsible for 85% of all jobs created in South Carolina over the twelve months.

EDUCATIONAL ADDITIONS CAUSE GOVERNMENT INCREASE

Thanks to substantial gains in state and local education, more people were working in South Carolina's public sector than ever before in October. The staff additions of 5,200 in local schools and 2,900 in state-supported schools accounted for all of the net employment increase in government. State government outside of schools was down 300 during the month and local government employment other than education was unchanged. The count of jobs in the federal sector slipped up 200 thanks to defense and the postal service.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina climbed 2,300 in October to 609,300. A 5,200 gain in government was the primary reason for the positive October development. The monthly boost was generated by sharp expansion in education in both local and state government as many school workers were counted as employed for the initial time during the current school year. Almost as significant as government's jump was the plunge in wholesale and retail trade. With extensive seasonal cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 2,000 females from the ranks of the employed. Another major decrease involved services. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the tourist period caused a drop of 800 in female employment in services. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a minute loss of 100. Manufacturing, after increasing 500 for two consecutive months, remained unchanged from September to October. Durable goods gained 300, while nondurables lost 300. Within durables, small expansions were noted in fabricated metal products, and machinery, except electrical. Of significant note in nondurables, textile mill products declined 300. Construction, and transportation and public utilities also remained constant in October.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural employment rose 20,200. All major divisions, except manufacturing, experienced growth during the year. Services recorded the largest expansion (+9,100), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+8,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS ABRUPT RISE IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose sharply from 6.6% to 7.2% in October. This represented 113,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 10,300 from the September level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to tourist-related seasonal declines in trade and services combined with a continued weakness in the soft-good sector of manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,565,700	1,563,700	1,503,100	1,559,200	1,563,900	1,496,600
Total Employment	1,452,500	1,460,800	1,398,900	1,440,400	1,453,300	1,386,800
Total Unemployment	113,200	102,900	104,200	118,800	110,600	109,800
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.1	[illegible]

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	199,320	201,610	184,200	214,180	212,110	[illegible]
Total Employment	189,430	192,650	174,300	205,220	204,770	[illegible]
Total Unemployment	9,890	8,960	9,900	8,960	7,340	[illegible]
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.2	3.5	[illegible]

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	305,390	306,220	294,510
Total Employment	286,010	288,410	276,820
Total Unemployment	19,380	17,810	17,690
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.8	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by seasonal downturns in the private sector, total nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston metropolitan area fell 1,100 to 175,100 in October. Private sector employment at 127,400 was 1,200 below September's figure of 128,600. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for over 66% of the drop. Seasonal declines in eating and drinking establishments contributed to a 700 employment loss in retail trade. Wholesale trade slipped 100 to 7,800. Manufacturing, at 20,100, was down a slight 100 in October. Although nondurable goods showed a slight 100 upturn, layoffs in durable goods more than offset this rise. Other major industries showing downward movements were transportation and public utilities (-200); construction (-100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). On the positive side, services were up a slight 100 over September's figure of 33,200. In the government sector, state government reported a minute increase of 100, while federal and local government remained unchanged over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Continuing last month's upward trend, the Columbia area expanded its workforce by 3,000 to reach a total of 201,000 in October. Both the private and public sectors had healthy employment gains. The growth in government (+1,300) was centered in the state division where 1,400 workers returned to their jobs. Local government added 400 workers to their payrolls, while federal government remained unchanged. In the private sector, all major industry divisions except transportation and public utilities, increased their workforces. Food services to schools caused retail trade to create 500 new jobs. Wholesale trade was steady at 11,500. Manufacturing and construction both had slight increases of 100 above September's count. Services, at 35,200, picked up 400 employees over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose by 1,600 in October to a level of 278,700. Nonmanufacturing (+1,900) accounted for all of the increase as government employment (+1,200) reflected the return of nonfaculty personnel to schools for the fall term. In the private sector, services gained 700 jobs, while trade, and transportation and public utilities reported increases of 200 and 100, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged from September to October. Manufacturing lost 300 jobs over the month, all in the nondurable sector. The soft-good job count was lowered 300, as textiles comprised most of the loss, dropping 200 from the payrolls. Overall, nonfarm jobs were up 6,300 over the year-ago figure.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION SLOWS IN U.S.

The nation's unemployment rate, at 7.1%, was unchanged from September to October. Business payrolls grew by 418,000, after rising 158,000 the previous month. The gains were widespread and included a 60,000 increase in factory jobs. The unemployment rate has shown little improvement since the beginning of this year, when it was 7.3%. U.S. payrolls grew by more than 2.5 million jobs since January, but that increase was concentrated among service industries. The number of workers on manufacturer's payrolls declined almost 500,000 since the first of the year.

Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers were $8.64 in October, unchanged from September. Hours worked by private nonfarm employees dropped slightly to 35.0 a week from 35.[illegible]. Manufacturing hours remained constant at 40.7, while manufacturing overtime rose 0.1 hour to [illegible] hours in October.

Personal consumption spending suffered a [illegible] decline in October as sales of new cars fell sharply following two months of large increases. While spending was plummeting, Americans received a [illegible] rise in income during the month, the largest since April. However, income growth was still well below last year's level, primarily due to a slowdown in employment gains.

Retail sales in October plunged [illegible] from September to October. The sharp decline, the largest since the government began publishing the monthly retail sales report in 1967, erased most of the gains recorded during the prior two months. August and September sales were boosted by low-rate financing and other incentives offered by auto makers. Sales of durable goods fell 8.0% in October after rising 4.9% in September. Nondurable-good sales slipped 0.3% following a 0.4% rise the month before. Food stores and gasoline stations recorded the largest declines, while eating and drinking establishments and drug stores posted healthy gains.

Producer prices rose 0.9% in October, the largest one-month rise since April 1981, when the index jumped 1.0%. The October increase followed a steep 0.6% drop in September and a 0.3% decline in August. The rise in producer prices, though due mostly to an increase in auto prices, also reflected rising food costs. Food prices jumped 1.4% over the month after falling substantially in six of the previous nine months.

Housing construction jumped 10.8% in October, the biggest rise in seven months. The increase, the largest since a 14.7% jump last March, followed an 8.7% construction decline in September. The October rebound in housing starts came from a 15.8% upturn in construction of single-family homes. Apartment construction rose 2.9% during the month. The Northeast reported the largest over-the-month increase, gaining 37.8%. Housing starts also advanced in the South, up 14.7%, while home construction fell 3.4% in the West and 0.4% in the Midwest. Most of the gains were attributed to lower mortgage rates.

HOURLY EARNINGS DOWN IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at $7.61 per hour, were down $0.02 from September to October. Durable-good earnings declined $0.01, while nondurable earnings dropped $0.02. Within durables, furniture and fixtures, and instruments and related products reported similar losses of $0.06. In the nondurable-good sector, the printing and publishing industry was responsible for the largest downturn, losing $0.08. Also registering a substantial decrease were chemicals and allied products (-$0.05). On the positive side of nondurables, apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products recorded gains of $0.03 and $0.01, respectively.

In comparison to year-ago figures, hourly earnings were up $0.26. Notable gains were reported in both durables (+$0.55) and nondurables (+$0.11).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.61	$ 7.63	$ 7.35	$ 9.36	$ 9.40	$ 8.83
Average Weekly Earnings	$311.25	$312.83	$300.62	$425.88	$423.94	$367.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.02	$ 96.40	$ 95.34	$130.84	$130.64	$116.50

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.60	$ 7.57	$ 7.28	$ 7.41	$ 7.41	$ 7.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$306.28	$307.34	$296.30	$308.26	$306.03	$287.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.10	$ 94.71	$ 93.97	$ 94.70	$ 94.31	$ 91.32

PREMIUM HOURS DOWN IN OCTOBER

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers fell 0.3 hour to 4.2 hours in October. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the decline. The soft-good sector lost 0.3 hour, while the hard-good industry dropped 0.1 hour. The October level of overtime hours was 0.7 hour higher than one year earlier.

TABLE [illegible]

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 198[illegible]

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.5	3.5
Durables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WORKWEEK DECLINES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the State's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.1 hour in October to 40.9.

Workers in the durable-good sector lost 0.5 hour during the month, with the most significant declines occurring in lumber and wood products (-1.2 hours); and instruments and related products (-1.0 hour). Stone, clay, and glass products; machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment reported losses of 0.3 hour each.

In the nondurable-good sector, workers recorded a 0.2 hour rise. With the exceptions of food and kindred products (-0.3 hour) and chemicals and allied products (-0.3 hour), all major divisions registered gains over the month. The printing and publishing industry (+0.8 hour) was responsible for the largest increase followed by apparel and other textile products (+0.7 hour).

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers remained unchanged at 40.7 from September to October.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DROPS SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The manufacturing production worker index fell 0.3 point to 107.9 during October. The downturn was caused by a 0.1 hour decrease in average weekly hours. October's production worker productivity index was 0.6 point greater than the year-ago figure of 107.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

October, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.9	108.2	107.3
Durable-Good Productivity Index	145.7	147.5	143.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.7	95.2	95.5
Textile Productivity Index	67.4	67.1	69.0
Apparel Productivity Index	110.0	106.7	105.1

JOBLESS RATE RISES IN 38 COUNTIES

The unemployment rate increased over the year-ago figure in 29 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Thirty-eight counties experienced an increase in the monthly unemployment rate with one county unchanged. The rates ranged from a high of 17.4 in Marlboro county to a low of 4.0 in Lexington county.

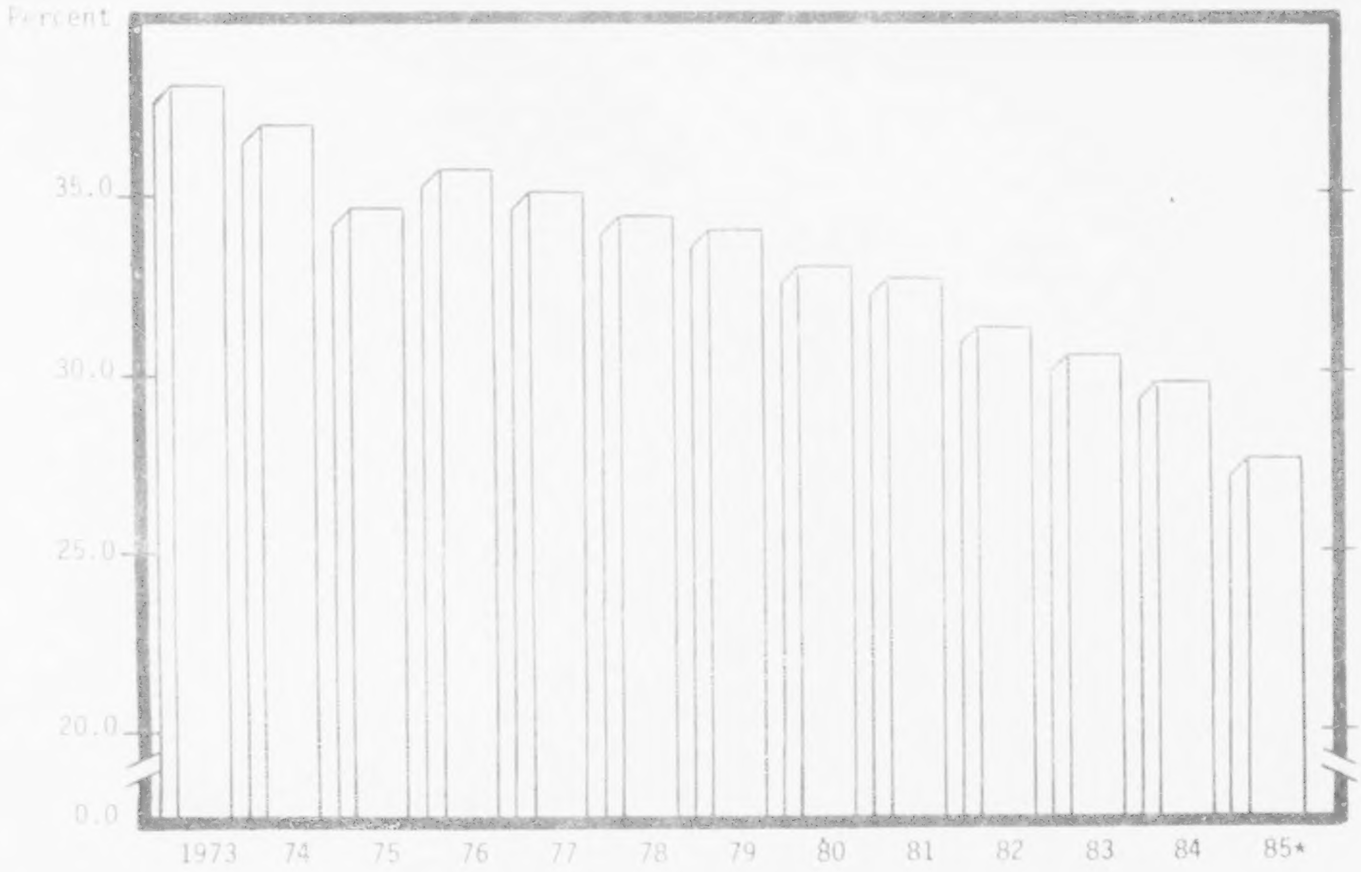
Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 21 counties. Fifteen of these counties showed an increase in manufacturing and fourteen showed an increase in nonmanufacturing. Eight counties increased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, twenty counties showed an increase in the nonfarm sector.

NONMANUFACTURING ON THE INCREASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The trend toward more jobs in services and trade is very evident in South Carolina in recent years. The State's manufacturing base has lost the dominance it once had over employment. Since 1973, the percentage of nonagricultural jobs in manufacturing has dropped to 38.1% to 27.5%. This decrease reflects both manufacturing losses due to textile problems and steady growth in most nonmanufacturing areas. In actuality, only 1,600 net jobs have been eliminated in manufacturing over the twelve-year period; however, in textile mills alone, there are 57,300 fewer jobs now than in 1973. Therefore, many employment advances have occurred and continue to occur in most other manufacturing industries. At the national level, only 20.6% of all employment is in manufacturing, down from 26.2% in 1973.

The graph on page 10 shows the definite pattern that has developed in South Carolina between 1973 and 1985 in manufacturing.

Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina as a Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment 1973-1985



*Note: 1985 data is based on September 1985, and is not an average.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Industrial Engineer	98	None	N/A	12	x		$20,000	x		Lancaster
Production Supervisor	08	Student Pilot	11	16	x		18,000	x		Liberty
Boiler Operator	39	None	N/A	12	x		13,520		x	Kingstree
Welder	96	None	N/A	12	x		23,000	x		Gaffney
Dental Hygienist	45	None	N/A	14	x		19,000	x		Myrtle Beach
Ceramic Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	x		20,000		x	Rock Hill
Programmer Analyst	41	Computer Instructor	61	16	x		13,000	x		Sumter
Lab Technician	06	None	N/A	16	x		6,968		x	Spartanburg
Shipping Clerk	99	None	N/A	08	x		10,400		x	Hartsville
Mechancial Engineer	72	Drafter	68	14	x		28,000	x		Conway
Manager Retail Store	99	None	N/A	16	x		18,000		x	Hampton
Manager, Office	12	None	N/A	16	x		17,000	x		Florence
Production Supervisor	99	Military	48	13	x		25,000		x	Union

*There are currently more than 110,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.8	1347.6	1298.3	+ 2.2	+ 51.5
Total Private	1093.7	1099.5	1050.3	- 5.8	+ 43.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.0	89.9	82.6	+ 0.1	+ 7.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.5	12.6	12.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.1	8.2	7.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.1	43.1	39.8	0.0	+ 3.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.5	11.6	10.4	0.1	+ 1.1
Electrical Work	9.8	9.8	8.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.3	371.5	379.5	0.2	- 8.2
Durable Goods	125.3	125.2	126.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	246.0	246.3	253.3	- 0.3	- 7.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.5	55.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.4	16.4	15.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	11.7	11.7	12.0	0.0	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.8	7.8	8.2	0.0	- 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.3	12.3	11.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	290.4	294.3	270.2	- 3.9	+ 20.2
Wholesale Trade	58.0	57.9	54.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.0	31.9	30.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	26.0	23.8	0.0	+ 2.2
Groceries and Related Products	7.6	7.7	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Retail Trade	232.4	236.4	216.1	- 4.0	+ 16.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.9	10.1	9.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.7	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.0	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Department Stores	19.5	19.3	19.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Food Stores	40.6	41.0	38.9	- 0.4	+ 1.7
Grocery Stores	38.7	39.1	37.1	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.6	58.7	54.7	- 0.1	+ 3.9
Banking	15.3	15.4	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.3	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.5	7.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.6	11.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.1	6.2	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	225.1	226.8	205.7	- 1.7	+ 19.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.4	20.0	17.7	- 1.6	+ 0.7
Health Services	43.5	43.6	41.8	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Hospitals	15.0	15.0	14.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	28.0	27.2	24.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.4	19.1	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Total Government	256.1	248.1	248.0	+ 8.0	+ 8.1
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.7	37.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government	82.1	79.5	79.0	+ 2.6	+ 3.1
State Education	34.2	31.3	32.8	+ 2.9	+ 1.4
Other State Government	47.9	48.2	46.2	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	136.1	130.9	132.0	+ 5.2	+ 4.1
Local Education	82.6	77.4	79.6	+ 5.2	+ 3.0
Other Local Government	53.5	53.5	52.4	0.0	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Manufacturing	371.3	371.5	379.5	- 0.2	- 8.2
Durable Goods	125.3	125.2	126.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.9	15.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.6	5.6	5.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.3	10.4	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.2	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	7.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.1	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.1	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	30.3	31.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.9	5.2	0.0	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.5	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.3	23.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.6	8.7	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.1	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	246.0	246.3	253.3	- 0.3	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.1	103.5	111.3	- 0.4	- 8.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.9	29.2	32.8	- 0.3	- 3.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.9	33.0	0.0	- 3.1
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.6	15.1	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.9	6.8	7.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.5	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.5	8.3	- 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	46.8	49.2	+ 0.3	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.8	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.0	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.6	16.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.5	6.9	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.1	2.2	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.4	9.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	15.1	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.3	4.4	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.0	32.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.2	16.5	0.0	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.0	20.0	19.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1341.9	1339.9	1290.7	+ 2.0	+ 51.2
Total Private	1090.0	1086.8	1046.7	+ 3.2	+ 43.3
Construction	89.9	89.3	82.6	+ 0.6	+ 7.3
Manufacturing	368.6	367.8	376.8	+ 0.8	- 8.2
Durable Goods	124.3	123.8	125.2	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.7	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.2	10.3	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.0	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.1	31.3	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.1	23.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods	244.3	244.0	251.6	+ 0.3	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.3	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	102.8	102.6	111.0	+ 0.2	- 8.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	28.4	31.6	- 0.5	- 3.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.2	32.4	+ 0.2	- 3.0
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.6	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	9..6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.4	49.0	+ 0.5	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.6	16.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.3	9.1	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.1	15.1	15.3	0.0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.8	9.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	32.9	32.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.3	16.2	16.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.2	55.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.1	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.1	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	290.4	289.0	270.1	+ 1.4	+ 20.3
Wholesale Trade	57.6	57.3	53.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Retail Trade	232.8	231.7	216.4	+ 1.1	+ 16.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.4	27.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.6	40.1	38.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.3	54.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.9
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.6	11.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Services	224.0	224.4	204.7	- 0.4	+ 19.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.8	18.7	18.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	25.4	28.9	22.0	- 3.5	+ 3.4
Total Government	251.9	253.1	244.0	- 1.2	+ 7.9
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.6	37.4	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.2	79.3	77.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Total Local Government	133.4	135.2	129.4	- 1.8	+ 4.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	280.1	[illegible]	198.0	199.7
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.0	[illegible]
Heavy Construction Contractors	[illegible]	7.7	[illegible]	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Industries	-			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary and Fabricated Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metalworking Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Special Industry Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food and Kindred Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Weaving Mills, Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Floor Covering Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Yarn and Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Paper and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Printing and Publishing	-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Products	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]
Chemicals and Petroleum	-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Transportation and Public Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		-
Trucking and Warehousing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Communication			[illegible]	[illegible]	-	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Merchandise Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.4	4.4	4.4
Food Stores	-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking	-			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Carriers				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-			[illegible]	1.6	1.6
Services	[illegible]	43.1	[illegible]	36.2	34.8	35.7
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.8	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	6.9	6.9	7.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total Government	35.9	34.7	35.0	55.1	53.5	56.1
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.1	1.8	8.3	8.3	7.7
Total State Government	9.3	8.8	8.9	28.8	27.4	30.7
Total Local Government	24.5	23.8	24.3	18.2	17.8	17.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

October, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1935	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	175.1	176.2	167.8	42.4	42.4	42.3
Construction	13.4	13.5	12.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.1	20.2	20.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Durable Goods	11.3	11.5	11.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	[illegible]	9.2	8.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.9	42.7	40.6	7.1	7.2	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.9	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.1	34.8	32.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	33.1	33.2	30.8	7.6	7.6	7.4
Total Government	47.7	47.6	47.8	5.6	5.5	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.7	19.7	19.3	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.1	12.0	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.9	15.9	15.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46.2	46.4	46.0
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.9	14.0	14.0
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.6	4.6	4.5
Nondurable Goods	15.1	15.4	14.9	9.3	9.4	9.5
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.1	3.0	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	[illegible]	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	[illegible]	5.2	[illegible]	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.4	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From Sept. 1985	Net Change From Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	609.3	607.0	589.1	+ 2.3	+ 20.2
Total Private	463.8	466.7	448.2	- 2.9	+ 15.6
Construction	6.8	6.8	6.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	151.9	151.9	156.9	0.0	- 5.0
Durable Goods	39.5	39.2	40.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.5	3.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.3	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	112.4	112.7	116.9	- 0.3	- 4.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.3	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	44.2	44.5	47.9	- 0.3	- 3.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.4	12.6	14.1	- 0.2	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	14.2	0.0	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	5.9	6.0	5.9	- 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.0	39.9	41.6	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.7	4.9	5.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.5	14.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	5.9	5.8	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	3.0	3.2	3.0	- 0.2	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.6	11.6	11.8	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	133.2	135.2	124.5	- 2.0	+ 8.7
Wholesale Trade	14.3	14.2	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.0	8.0	7.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	118.4	120.5	110.7	- 2.1	+ 7.7
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.2	20.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Food Stores	18.5	18.7	17.7	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.8	35.9	33.8	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Banking	11.6	11.9	10.9	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	124.2	125.0	115.1	- 0.8	+ 9.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.7	12.6	11.3	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Health Services	35.8	36.0	34.5	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.4	12.5	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	16.1	15.6	14.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Total Government	145.5	140.3	140.9	+ 5.2	+ 4.6
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	44.4	43.1	42.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.7
State Education	17.1	15.7	16.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.7
Other State Government	27.3	27.4	26.3	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	89.5	85.6	86.7	+ 3.9	+ 2.8
Local Education	62.8	58.8	60.5	+ 4.0	+ 2.3
Other Local Government	26.7	26.8	26.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] (In Thousands) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
MANUFACTURING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.8	41.0	40.9	7.61	7.63	7.35
DURABLE GOODS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	329.89	[illegible]	41.1	41.6	[illegible]	7.92	7.93	7.37
Lumber and Wood Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.1	42.8	44.9	7.11	7.19	6.67
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.5	6.96	6.79	6.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.8	8.76	8.79	8.53
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.4	7.83	7.78	7.05
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.7	42.6	8.37	8.38	8.02
Special Industry Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.3	7.66	7.60	7.58
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.6	7.34	7.32	6.45
Instruments and Related Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.4	7.65	7.71	7.35
NONDURABLE GOODS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.45	7.47	7.34
Food and Kindred Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.4	6.49	6.49	6.18
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.10	7.09	6.82
Weaving Mills, Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.8	[illegible]	7.08	6.94
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.6	7.34	7.32	7.10
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38.7	6.72	6.77	5.90
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.1	7.41	7.40	7.22
Floor Covering Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.7	7.28	7.31	6.67
Yarn and Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.0	41.0	[illegible]	6.39	6.09
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.04	5.01	4.97
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.4	4.81	4.83	4.86
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	13.9	14.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.2	36.4	37.5	4.61	4.62	4.54
Paper and Allied Products	10.5	10.6	11.0	515.13	509.93	514.21	44.6	44.5	44.1	11.55	11.46	11.66
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	5.0	291.40	288.14	312.26	37.6	36.8	42.6	7.75	7.83	7.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.7	20.1	475.59	481.10	458.64	42.2	42.5	42.0	11.27	11.32	10.92

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
October, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.8	14.6	425.88	423.94	[illegible]	45.5	45.1	41.6	9.36	9.40	8.56
Durable Goods	[illegible]	8.8	[illegible]	418.14	429.05	362.94	46.0	47.2	42.4	9.09	9.09	8.56
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.4	437.78	417.76	372.40	44.9	42.4	40.7	9.75	9.90	9.15

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	307.34	[illegible]	40.7	40.6	40.7	7.60	7.57	7.28
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	293.39	292.84	[illegible]	40.3	40.9	7.37	7.28	7.16
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	331.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	45.0	44.1	7.57	7.36	6.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38.4	39.1	8.19	8.18	7.87
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	10.8	10.7	[illegible]	319.84	299.63	[illegible]	40.9	40.6	7.80	7.82	7.38
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	279.33	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.9	40.7	6.93	7.00	6.56
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	181.17	174.0?	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.1	4.90	4.95	4.69

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.3	[illegible]	7.41	7.41	7.18
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.1	[illegible]	7.88	7.86	7.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.21	8.24	8.01
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.9	7.22	7.23	7.09
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.2	[illegible]	7.07	7.23	7.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.06	7.08	6.96
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.16	7.16	7.08
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.94	6.77	6.41
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.78	6.78	6.55
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.55	4.59	4.82
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.34	4.34	4.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	380.18	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.1	[illegible]	9.27	9.25	9.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
October, 1985

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,220	6,200	6,450	3,500	3,480	3,720	2,720	2,720	2,730
AIKEN---------	39.900	40,200	40,400	18,300	18,500	18,900	21,600	21,700	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	2,940	3,060	1,270	1,280	1,360	1,670	1,660	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,200	47,300	48,100	20,500	20,700	21,500	26,700	26,600	26,600
BAMBERG-------	4,300	4,280	4,560	1,530	1,520	1,800	2,770	2,760	2,760
BARNWELL------	7,600	7,580	7,490	3,410	3,390	3,320	4,190	4,190	4,170
BEAUFORT------	28,240	28,280	27,580	1,410	1,390	1,310	26,830	26,890	26,270
BERKELEY------	21,600	22,000	21,400	6,100	6,100	6,000	15,500	15,900	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,710	3,770	2,190	2,170	2,190	1,530	1,540	1,580
CHARLESTON----	138,300	138,700	131,600	9,800	9,800	10,000	128,500	128,900	121,600
CHEROKEE------	15,940	15,910	15,900	8,250	8,220	8,280	7,690	7,690	7,620
CHESTER-------	10,820	10,810	11,130	5,550	5,520	5,850	5,270	5,290	5,280
CHESTERFIELD--	11,970	11,970	12,400	6,600	6,610	7,000	5,370	5,360	5,400
CLARENDON-----	6,180	6,200	6,180	1,720	1,730	1,750	4,460	4,470	4,430
COLLETON------	9,170	9,180	9,190	2,660	2,670	2,730	6,510	6,510	6,460
DARLINGTON----	19,350	19,440	19,980	7,110	7,190	7,730	12,240	12,250	12,250
DILLON--------	9,080	9,070	9,240	3,720	3,730	3,930	5,360	5,340	5,310
DORCHESTER----	15,200	15,500	14,800	4,200	4,300	4,100	11,000	11,200	10,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,410	4,460	1,980	1,970	2,160	2,470	2,440	2,300
FAIRFIELD-----	6,640	6,590	6,790	2,350	2,370	2,520	4,290	4,220	4,270
FLORENCE------	46,200	46,400	46,000	13,900	14,000	14,000	32,300	32,400	32,000
GEORGETOWN----	14,610	14,670	15,960	3,950	4,000	4,590	10,660	10,670	11,370
GREENVILLE----	157,600	157,000	156,900	48,400	48,900	50,500	109,200	108,100	106,400
GREENWOOD-----	26,860	26,850	28,070	12,360	12,340	13,620	14,500	14,510	14,450
HAMPTON-------	4,950	4,950	5,030	1,740	1,760	1,840	3,210	3,190	3,190
HORRY---------	52,130	52,790	54,380	5,690	6,350	6,950	46,440	46,440	47,430
JASPER--------	3,120	3,130	3,110	180	180	190	2,940	2,950	2,920
KERSHAW-------	14,480	14,510	14,620	6,840	6,840	7,110	7,640	7,670	7,510
LANCASTER-----	17,090	16,980	17,900	9,170	9,100	10,000	7,920	7,880	7,900
LAURENS-------	17,250	17,210	17,650	7,700	7,730	8,190	9,550	9,480	9,460
LEE-----------	3,090	3,110	3,090	1,020	1,040	1,050	2,070	2,070	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	45,500	44,700	44,600	14,100	13,900	13,500	31,400	30,800	31,100
McCORMICK-----	1,970	1,980	1,950	840	840	820	1,130	1,140	1,130
MARION--------	11,360	11,420	11,270	5,700	5,520	5,400	5,660	5,900	5,870
MARLBORO------	8,160	8,280	8,590	3,820	3,950	4,250	4,340	4,330	4,340
NEWBERRY------	10,170	10,240	10,480	4,500	4,560	4,820	5,670	5,680	5,660
OCONEE--------	20,160	20,140	20,110	9,730	9,690	9,800	10,430	10,450	10,310
ORANGEBURG----	26,220	25,880	26,300	9,270	8,970	9,340	16,950	16,910	16,960
PICKENS-------	29,000	28,900	31,900	12,400	12,400	13,300	16,600	16,500	18,600
RICHLAND------	155,500	153,300	155,100	14,600	14,700	15,100	140,900	138,600	140,000
SALUDA--------	3,110	3,110	2,970	1,300	1,300	1,180	1,810	1,810	1,790
SPARTANBURG---	92,100	91,200	91,300	37,400	37,200	38,200	54,700	54,000	53,100
SUMTER--------	28,790	28,730	28,780	8,680	8,650	8,770	20,110	20,080	20,010
UNION---------	10,090	10,020	9,640	5,830	5,780	5,390	4,260	4,240	4,250
WILLIAMSBURG--	9.490	9,470	9.100	3,650	3,620	3,280	5,840	5,850	5,820
YORK----------	42,400	42,400	42,300	12,200	12,200	12,200	30,200	30,200	30,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
October, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,660	9,550	9,370	1,260	1,130	980	13.0	11.8	10.5
AIKEN---------	47,560	47,600	43,850	4,320	4,020	3,340	9.1	8.4	7.6
ALLENDALL-----	4,070	4,090	4,110	430	370	470	10.6	9.0	11.4
ANDERSON------	63,790	63,890	61,810	5,720	5,380	4,980	9.0	8.4	8.1
BAMBERG-------	7,160	7,280	7,100	800	830	620	11.2	11.4	8.7
BARNWELL------	10,710	10,900	10,240	780	840	790	7.3	7.7	7.7
BEAUFORT------	36,650	35,950	34,450	1,560	1,390	1,430	4.3	3.9	4.2
BERKELEY------	45,090	45,570	41,960	2,280	2,050	2,570	5.1	4.5	6.1
CALHOUN-------	7,130	7,200	6,930	520	500	480	7.3	6.9	6.9
CHARLESTON----	126,060	127,420	116,340	6,190	5,580	6,050	4.9	4.4	5.2
CHEROKEE------	25,590	25,460	24,190	1,920	1,600	1,480	7.5	6.3	6.1
CHESTER-------	14,060	14,150	14,220	1,660	1,600	1,930	11.8	11.3	13.6
CHESTERFIELD--	20,110	20,180	19,680	1,880	1,680	1,490	9.3	8.3	7.6
CLARENDON-----	12,920	13,080	12,600	1,360	1,210	1,400	10.5	9.3	11.1
COLLETON------	13,840	14,060	13,240	1,260	1,250	1,090	9.1	8.9	8.2
DARLINGTON----	28,420	28,310	27,460	3,180	2,870	2,370	11.2	10.1	8.6
DILLON--------	15,390	15,580	14,900	1,700	1,540	1,430	11.0	9.9	9.6
DORCHESTER----	28,170	28,320	25,900	1,420	1,330	1,280	5.0	4.7	4.9
EDGEFIELD-----	8,320	8,390	8,060	530	550	530	6.4	6.6	6.6
FAIRFIELD-----	10,980	10,930	10,810	860	780	850	7.8	7.1	7.9
FLORENCE------	55,190	55,690	52,460	4,780	4,400	3,940	8.7	7.9	7.5
GEORGETOWN----	20,320	[illegible]	21,240	2,330	2,000	2,410	11.5	9.9	11.3
GREENVILLE----	154,270	[illegible]	148,420	9,260	8,660	8,130	6.0	5.6	5.5
GREENWOOD-----	28,740	29,100	27,790	3,140	3,200	2,150	10.9	11.0	7.7
HAMPTON-------	7,600	7,750	7,400	710	660	640	9.3	8.5	8.6
HORRY---------	73,080	[illegible]	72,730	6,020	4,860	5,360	8.2	6.5	7.4
JASPER--------	6,290	6,250	5,950	520	390	400	8.3	6.2	6.7
KERSHAW-------	18,370	18,500	17,920	1,500	1,400	1,530	8.2	7.6	8.5
LANCASTER-----	21,810	22,070	21,790	2,130	2,240	1,950	9.8	10.1	8.9
LAURENS-------	22,200	21,930	21,630	2,030	1,840	1,730	9.1	8.4	8.0
LEE-----------	8,150	8,350	7,930	670	650	670	8.2	7.8	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	74,130	73,790	70,890	2,940	2,960	2,940	4.0	4.0	4.1
McCORMICK-----	3,370	3,390	3,140	520	490	420	15.4	14.5	13.4
MARION--------	17,230	17,200	16,490	2,100	1,630	1,990	12.2	9.5	12.1
MARLBORO------	11,760	11,740	11,400	2,100	1,760	1,630	17.9	15.0	14.3
NEWBERRY------	15,820	16,060	15,620	960	860	880	6.1	5.4	5.6
OCONEE--------	22,940	23,050	21,880	1,820	1,740	1,620	7.9	7.5	7.4
ORANGEBURG----	40,480	40,520	38,480	3,780	3,820	2,960	9.3	9.4	7.7
PICKENS-------	43,610	43,720	42,500	2,860	2,630	3,060	6.6	6.0	7.2
RICHLAND------	140,050	138,330	134,310	6,020	4,980	6,380	4.3	3.6	4.8
SALUDA--------	7,200	7,370	6,750	490	520	530	6.8	7.1	7.9
SPARTANBURG---	107,570	107,680	103,590	7,260	6,530	6,500	6.7	6.1	6.3
SUMTER--------	36,710	36,940	35,600	2,670	2,490	2,830	7.3	6.7	7.9
UNION---------	13,390	13,300	12,450	1,320	1,170	1,360	9.9	8.8	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,860	18,860	17,280	1,800	1,490	1,440	9.5	7.9	8.3
YORK----------	60,900	60,510	60,290	3,830	3,070	5,240	6.3	5.1	8.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984
ANDERSON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.6	10.8	10.4
CHARLESTON	[illegible]	34,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,460	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.3	5.1
COLUMBIA	45,200	45,170	43,860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,940	2,490	5.1	4.3	5.7
FLORENCE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,150	1,040	[illegible]	7.5	7.1
GREENVILLE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,010	[illegible]	7.1	6.7	6.5
GREENWOOD	[illegible]	10,420	9,950	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,110	750	10.6	10.7	7.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	[illegible]	20,190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,360	1,470	7.4	6.7	7.9
ROCK HILL	19,460	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.0	10.2
SPARTANBURG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600	8.1	7.2	7.5
SUMTER	11,140	11,210	[illegible]	10,310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	780	[illegible]	7.5	7.0	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NOVEMBER, 1985

LITTLE CHANGE IN STATE'S JOB COUNT

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT STEADY IN NOVEMBER

The number of workers in South Carolina's nonagricultural sector remained basically level in November thanks to opposing trends in the public and private divisions. Nonfarm employment was down only 500 from October's count of 1,349,700. Over the year, job growth was substantial as 48,100 workers were added to payrolls since November, 1984.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT DROPS DURING THE MONTH

Problems in manufacturing combined with the continued slowdown of the tourist season forced employment in the private sector to decline 2,800 to 1,090,500 in November. Manufacturing alone lost 1,800 jobs with most of the decrease centered in nondurable goods. Although the end of the tobacco sales was partially responsible, nondurable employment was especially negatively affected by the developments in the import-troubled textile industry. With a loss of 800 more workers, most on a permanent basis, the number of jobs in textile mill products fell to 102,200, the lowest recorded figure ever. The employment count in apparels and other textile products also suffered somewhat with a downturn of 200. An exception to the trend in soft goods was rubber and miscellaneous products where 500 jobs were added in November. Employment in durable goods slipped 400 primarily because of layoffs in lumber and wood products.

Job reductions related to tourism were most evident in services. Hotels and other lodging places witnessed a trimming of 1,200 employees from payrolls for the winter.

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Other amusement and recreation services were similarly affected. With only minor increases scattered throughout the remainder of the industry, employment in services dropped to 222,700, down 2,500 from October. Despite the decline, services continued to have a major impact upon the growth of the state's workforce as more than 17,000 jobs were created in the industry since November, 1984.

Although tourist-related layoffs were affecting retail trade as well, this sector managed an upturn of 2,100 during the month. This increase contributed to the overall 1,800 hike in the wholesale and retail trade division. Retail trade's positive movement could be traced to the beginning of the Christmas buying season. Many temporary workers were added to prepare for the influx of shoppers, and the employment count in general merchandise stores rose 1,900.

The workforce in finance, insurance, and real estate was relatively stable in November, but real estate developments along coastal areas caused employment to edge up 500 to 58,200.

Very few employment shifts were noted in the two other major divisions in the private sector -- construction; and transportation and public utilities. Construction gained 100 jobs across South Carolina in November as warmer than normal weather aided in extending the building season. Likewise, the number of employees working in transportation and public utilities moved up 100 thanks to payroll additions to stevedoring firms around Charleston.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT UP AS SCHOOLS ADD STAFF

Employment in the public sector was boosted by expansion in the schools, and grew 2,300 in South Carolina in November. Local education paid 1,600 more workers than in October while state schools added 400 employees. No other area of government outside of education experienced an increase of more than 100 during the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina, at 608,800, increased 100 during November. Cyclical growth in the public sector offset the loss of 1,000 workers in the private sector.

In the private sector, all major divisions except trade reported declines or remained unchanged. Wholesale and retail trade, with seasonal upturns on the retail side of the division, added 1,400 females to the payrolls. On the negative side, services recorded the largest decline over the month, losing 1,300. Seasonal cutbacks in motels and other lodging places accounted for 62% of the service downturn. Manufacturing, suffering from cutbacks and layoffs in nondurable goods, removed 800 from the ranks of the employed. Finance, insurance, and real estate lost 200 jobs, while construction dropped 100. Employment in transportation and public utilities remained constant at 1,200 from October to November.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 1,100, reached 116,900. The return of 900 females in educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. State and local government other than education contributed 100 each to the upward trend. Federal government remained constant during November.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural female employment rose 10,800. All major divisions, except manufacturing, experienced growth during the year. Wholesale and retail trade reported the largest increase (+8,600) followed by services (+6,100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EDGES UP IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 7.2% to 7.3% in November. The increase in the rate stemmed from a sizable drop of 17,500 in total employment during the month. Losses were attributed mainly to tourist-related declines in services, and continued layoffs in the textile industry. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in November.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

November, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,547,900	1,565,700	1,493,500	1,553,700	1,559,200	1,499,300
Total Employment	1,435,000	1,452,500	1,391,400	1,437,500	1,440,400	1,393,900
Total Unemployment	112,900	113,200	102,100	116,200	118,800	105,400
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	200,110	199,480	183,590	213,650	214,360	204,930
Total Employment	190,170	189,590	174,730	204,380	205,400	196,450
Total Unemployment	9,940	9,890	8,860	9,270	8,960	8,480
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	303,540	305,630	294,250
Total Employment	284,440	286,250	277,250
Total Unemployment	19,100	19,380	17,000
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	5.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table # 14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 800 to 177,400 in the Charleston area in November. The private and public sectors shared equally in this rise. Moderate growth was seen throughout the service industry resulting in a 400 worker upturn. Also showing positive movement was wholesale and retail trade (+200). Construction, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities reported no changes in employment for the month. The only industry to record a downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate where 200 employees lost their jobs. Government employment expanded from 48,800 to 49,200, reflecting advances in all three sectors. Local government increased 200, while federal and state government each rose 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia metropolitan area nonfarm employment, at 201,500, rose 200 in November. Cyclical gains in the government sector overshadowed seasonal losses in the private sector. Due to work-study students returning to work, state government moved up 200. Local government reported a gain of 300, while federal government lost 100 workers. In the private sector, manufacturing, at 28,800, registered an upturn of 200. Both durable and nondurable goods added 100 employees to their payrolls. Transportation and public utilities were up 200 in November. Showing downward movements were construction (-300); services (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). Wholesale and retail trade, at 43,100, remained unchanged from October to November.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area decreased 100 between October and November to a level of 278,700. All of the decline was traced to the private sector, particularly the manufacturing and construction industries. Total manufacturing employment at 47,700 in November fell 300 from the previous month. In the good-producing sector, over three fifths of the drop occurred in nondurable goods. The durable-good workforce fell 100 to 29,700 in November. The completion of projects and the lack of new jobs led to 300 fewer employees in the construction industry. Other employment downturns of 100 each were recorded in services, and transportation and public utilities, respectively. Seasonal increases in the trade sector accounted for 300 new jobs over the month. Employment in retail and wholesale trade increased 200 and 100, respectively. Approximately 400 new jobs were listed in the public sector, as both the state and local industry groups reported job advances in November.

U.S. ECONOMY SLUGGISH IN NOVEMBER

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 7.0% in November from 7.1% in October. The decline suggested that the economy was continuing to expand, but at a sluggish pace. A decrease in the size of the labor force and moderate gains in employment were responsible for the downturn. The labor force grew by 30,000 people in November after increasing 90,000 the month before. Business payrolls rose a modest 182,000, well below October's rise of [illegible]. The service industry continued to gain jobs, while factory employment remained steady after increasing 60,000 jobs in October.

Retail sales rose 0.2% in November following a 4.2% drop in October. The retail sales figures were [illegible] by the effects of automobile promotions in August and September. Strong auto sales pushed up the overall retail sales figures in those two months, but then a drop in car sales in October caused the level to fall 4.2%, erasing the previous month's gains. Sales of durable goods rose 0.9% in November after falling 10.1% in October. Nondurable goods sold at a 0.3% faster pace than in the previous month. Overall, the numbers seemed to suggest that retail sales, after surging in August and September because of a burst of auto sales, had fallen back to their level of April and May.

Producer prices rose [illegible] in November following a 0.3% rise in October. The large increase was mostly due to jumps in food and energy prices. The prices of consumer foods increased 1.[illegible], while energy climbed [illegible]. Excluding food and energy, producer costs rose a modest [illegible].

Industrial production increased 0.4% during the month after declining 0.4% in October. Production had bounced up and down in recent months, but still stood only 1.4% above the year-ago level. Most categories of production showed increases, with defense and space [illegible], and output of durable consumer goods leading the way.

Housing starts plunged [illegible] in November to the lowest annual level in two years. Despite the surprising [illegible], many economists still expect home construction to rebound soon with the aid of falling mortgage rates. Starts of single-family homes fell more sharply than apartment construction during the month. Single-family dwellings declined 17.[illegible] following a 15.4% increase in October. Construction of apartment units dropped [illegible] after posting a 0.[illegible] decline in the previous month. The downturn in housing starts showed up in every region of the country, but the largest decrease of [illegible] was in the Northwest. That area reflected a booming housing [illegible] earlier this year, but the pace of new-home sales softened in October. Building permits, a major indicator of future construction, fell 2.4% in November. The West was the only region where the level of permits rose.

FACTORY PAYROLLS INCREASE IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by premiums paid in November for piece work, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina increased $.05 to $7.67. The nondurable-good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Nondurable-good earnings climbed $.08 to $7.53, as a result of premiums paid to employees who worked longer hours to compensate for persons temporarily suspended from pay status. All major industry groups in the soft-good sector reported hourly pay gains. Significant wage advances were noted in printing and publishing (+$.11); and paper and allied products (+$.07). Hourly earnings for hard-good employees fell $.02 in November. Large wage downturns were recorded in furniture and fixtures (-$.15); and stone, clay, and glass products (-$.11).

Nationally, weekly earnings for manufacturing production employees rose $.08 to $9.62. This advance was spurred by incentives paid to employees of the durable- and nondurable-good sectors.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.67	$ 7.62	$ 7.39	$ 9.41	$ 9.39	$ 8.69
Average Weekly Earnings	$316.77	$311.66	$302.99	$423.45	$423.49	$381.49
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.99	$ 95.75	$ 96.10	$129.65	$130.10	$120.99

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.68	$ 7.61	$ 7.41	$ 7.45	$ 7.42	$ 7.27
Average Weekly Earnings	$312.58	$308.97	$300.85	$312.16	$308.67	$295.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.71	$ 94.92	$ 95.42	$ 95.58	$ 94.83	$ 93.61

OVERTIME EDGES UP IN NOVEMBER

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour in November after slipping 0.3 hour in October. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. Workers in hard-good industries saw a 0.3 hour rise while the soft-good sector experienced a 0.2 gain. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were 0.9 hour higher than November, 1984.

TABLE X
AVERAGE MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.2	3.5
Durable Goods	4.3	4.0	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.3	3.4

PRODUCTION [illegible]

Recovering from a sharp decline in the number of hours worked during October, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.4 to reach an average of 41.3 in November. The upward movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules experienced in both the durables and nondurable-good sectors. The nondurable-good workweek increased 0.4, reaching 41.3 hours, as many manufacturers required longer hours in view of cutbacks in production worker employment. Significant weekly advances in the soft-good sector were noted in chemicals and allied products, and textile mill products. A notable decline of 1.8 hours was reported in paper and allied products. Durable-good weekly hours rose 0.4 hour to 41.4. All industry groups within the hard-good sector experienced longer working hours, except furniture and fixtures, and stone, clay, and glass products.

During November, the nation's production employees witnessed an increase in overtime which caused the manufacturing workweek to move upward 0.1 hour to 40.8. A longer scheduled workweek was evident in both the hard- and soft-good sectors.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EDGES UPWARD IN NOVEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 0.7 point to 108.3 in November. The upturn movement was due to a 0.4 hour increase in average weekly hours. The November index was 1.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	108.3	107.6	106.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	146.6	144.9	142.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.9	95.4	95.0
Textile Productivity Index	67.8	67.4	69.7
Apparel Productivity Index	108.1	109.5	101.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

Twenty-five of South Carolina's 46 counties experienced lower jobless rates in November than in October. The rates ranged from a high of 19.4% in Marlboro County to a low of 4.0% in Richland County. The unemployment rate increased over the year-ago figure in 29 of South Carolina's 46 counties.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 25 counties with 5 counties unchanged. Sixteen of these counties showed a decrease in manufacturing, and 15 showed a decrease in nonmanufacturing. Six counties decreased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 26 counties showed a decrease in the nonform sector.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.2	1349.7	1301.1	- 0.5	+ 48.1
Total Private	1090.5	1093.3	1051.1	- 2.8	+ 39.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.7	90.6	83.8	+ 0.1	+ 6.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.3	12.4	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.3	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.3	43.1	40.0	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.5	11.5	10.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Electrical Work	9.9	9.8	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	368.9	370.7	377.9	- 1.8	- 9.0
Durable Goods	125.1	125.5	125.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	243.8	245.2	252.2	- 1.4	-8.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.5	55.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.4	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	2.7	2.4	2.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Communication	11.7	11.7	11.8	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Electric Services	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	292.2	290.4	272.3	+ 1.8	+ 19.9
Wholesale Trade	57.8	58.1	54.5	- 0.3	+ 3.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.0	32.0	30.5	0.0	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.7	12.8	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	26.1	24.0	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Groceries and Related Products	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Retail Trade	234.4	232.3	217.8	+ 2.1	+ 16.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.9	9.9	9.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	28.9	27.0	29.1	+ 1.9	- 0.2
Department Stores	21.0	19.3	20.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.3
Food Stores	41.0	40.7	39.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Grocery Stores	38.7	38.8	37.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.2	58.7	54.9	- 0.5	+ 3.3
Banking	15.3	15.3	14.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.6	0.0	+ 0.6
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.5	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.0	6.1	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	222.7	225.2	205.4	- 2.5	+ 17.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.2	18.4	16.3	- 1.2	+ 0.9
Health Services	43.5	43.6	41.7	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	15.0	15.1	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	28.2	28.0	26.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.5	19.4	18.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Government	258.7	256.4	250.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.7
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.8	37.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Total State Government	83.2	82.7	79.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
State Education	34.9	34.5	33.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Other State Government	48.3	48.2	46.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	137.6	135.9	133.4	+ 1.7	+ 4.2
Local Education	84.0	82.4	81.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.0
Other Local Government	53.6	53.5	52.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Manufacturing	368.9	370.7	377.9	- 1.8	- 9.0
Durable Goods	125.1	125.5	125.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.9	15.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.6	5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.4	10.5	0.0	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.5	0.0	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	7.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	15.3	0.0	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.7	31.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.3	23.0	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.6	8.6	9.4	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	6.0	6.1	6.0	- 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	243.8	245.2	252.2	- 1.4	- 8.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.7	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	- 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Textile Mill Products	102.2	103.0	110.7	- 0.8	- 8.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.5	28.9	32.6	- 0.4	- 4.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.5	29.8	32.8	- 0.3	- 3.3
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.6	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.0	6.9	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silk	7.1	7.1	7.3	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.6	3.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.1	6.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	47.1	48.8	- 0.2	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.8	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.0	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.7	16.8	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.6	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	7.0	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.0	2.1	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	15.1	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.2	4.1	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.8	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Newspapers	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	33.0	32.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.1	16.2	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.8	19.3	19.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	8.9	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1345.5	1341.8	1297.3	+ 3.7	+ 48.2
Total Private	1092.7	1089.6	1053.0	+ 3.1	+ 39.7
Construction	90.1	89.9	83.2	+ 0.2	+ 6.9
Manufacturing	367.4	368.0	376.4	- 0.6	- 9.0
Durable Goods	125.1	124.5	125.7	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.8	15.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.3	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.0	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.5	31.2	0.0	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.1	23.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	242.3	243.5	250.7	- 1.2	- 8.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	101.8	102.7	110.3	- 0.9	- 8.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.9	31.5	- 0.4	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.3	32.2	- 0.3	- 3.2
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.7	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.9	48.5	- 0.3	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	10.2	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	16.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.6	8.9	0.0	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	15.2	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.8	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.1	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.3	16.3	16.6	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.5	55.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.2	15.4	0.0	+ 0.8
Communication	11.7	11.8	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.0	290.4	273.0	+ 2.6	+ 20.0
Wholesale Trade	57.9	57.7	54.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Retail Trade	235.1	232.7	218.4	+ 2.4	+ 16.7
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.0	27.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Food Stores	40.9	40.7	39.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.9	55.5	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	225.1	224.1	207.6	+ 1.0	+ 17.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	18.8	18.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Educational Services	25.3	25.4	23.5	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Government	252.8	252.2	244.3	+ 0.6	+ 8.5
Total Federal Government	38.2	38.2	37.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Total State Government	80.9	80.8	77.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Total Local Government	133.7	133.2	129.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	279.7	278.8	281.0	201.5	201.3	200.2
Construction	14.3	15.6	13.7**	12.7	13.0	12.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.8	8.9	9.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	97.7	99.0	102.0	28.8	28.6	28.5
Durable Goods	29.7	29.8	31.1	13.6	13.5	13.7
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	.7	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.2	1.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.8	6.6	6.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.7	11.3	12.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	[illegible]	2.4	2.8	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.4	6.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	68.0	69.2	70.9	15.2	15.1	14.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.1	32.2	34.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	[illegible]	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.4	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	10.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Underwear and Undergarments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			-
Paper and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-		
Industrial Chemicals				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.5	4.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	[illegible]	10.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation	[illegible]		[illegible]			-
Communication and Public Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			-
Communication				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale and Retail Trade	[illegible]	59.4	60.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	[illegible]	14.4	14.7	11.6	11.6	11.1
Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	45.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Merchandise Stores	[illegible]	8.1	[illegible]	4.6	4.5	4.5
Food Stores				4.8	4.8	4.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking		-		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Carriers				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service			-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.1	35.9	36.1	35.4
Business Services		-	-	9.3	9.4	9.0
Health Services		-	-	6.9	6.9	6.9
Membership Organizations		-		3.1	3.2	3.1
Total Government	[illegible]	35.9	[illegible]	55.5	55.1	56.8
Total Federal Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.9	8.2	8.3	8.1
Total State Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.0	28.8	30.9
Total Local Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.6	18.3	18.0	17.8

[illegible] excluded from published series, but is included in Total Nonagricultural Employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	177.4	176.6	168.3	41.9	42.4	41.9
Construction	13.5	13.5	12.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	20.1	12.3	12.2	12.2
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.7	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	8.5	6.3	[illegible]	6.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.1	43.1	41.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.3	35.2	33.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.4	8.6	7.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
Services	31.6	31.7	30.2	7.6	7.5	6.9
Total Government	49.2	48.9	48.7	5.5	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.4	18.6	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.6	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.4	16.8	16.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	47.0	48.1	46.2	46.2	46.2
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	22.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.0
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.3	8.3	9.5
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.1	1.1	1.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.1	1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	[illegible]	1.4	[illegible]	1.9	1.8	1.8
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.9
Total Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.3	8.3	8.3

NOTE: [illegible] Mining was omitted from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE [illegible]

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
[illegible] INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
[illegible] rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

[illegible]	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From Oct. 1985	Net Change From Nov. 1984
[illegible]	609.4	609.3	590.6	+ 0.1	+ 18.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	441.3	1.0	+ 14.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 0.8	- 5.2
[illegible]	39.4	[illegible]	40.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0	+ 0.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.1	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0	- 0.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	212.2	216.1	- 0.7	- 4.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.5	5.3	0.0	+ 0.2
[illegible]	43.7	44.2	47.4	- 0.5	- 3.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	12.4	14.0	- 0.2	- 1.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	22.8	24.1	- 0.1	- 1.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.8	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
[illegible]	29.9	29.9	31.4	0.0	- 1.5
[illegible]	3.7	[illegible]	4.1	0.0	- 0.4
[illegible]	14.5	14.5	14.6	0.0	- 0.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 0.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0	+ 0.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0	- 0.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1.4	+ 8.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	14.8	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 0.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 0.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 0.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1.5	+ 7.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21.8	+ 1.4	- 0.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1.5	+ 1.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	+ 1.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 0.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 0.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 1.3	+ 3.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0	+ 0.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	35.9	34.4	- 0.1	+ 1.4
[illegible]	15.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 0.3
[illegible]	16.1	16.1	15.1	0.0	+ 1.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.5	0.0	+ 0.1
[illegible]	45.1	44.8	43.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
[illegible]	17.5	17.3	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	27.5	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87.6	+ 0.8	+ 2.4
[illegible]	61.4	60.7	61.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
[illegible]	26.8	26.7	26.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

[illegible]

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Number)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
MANUFACTURING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	311.66	[illegible]	41.1	[illegible]	41.0	7.67	7.68	7.39
DURABLE GOODS	[illegible]	96.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.94	7.96	7.38
Lumber and Wood Products	[illegible]	11.6	11.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.30	7.13	6.75
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.08	6.95	6.34
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.11	8.01	5.53
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.04	7.10
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.94	8.80	8.09
Special Industry Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.64
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.84
Instruments and Related Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NONDURABLE GOODS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.40
Food and Kindred Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weaving Mills, Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Floor Covering Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarn and Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: See technical notes on final page

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

November, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.41	[illegible]	8.69
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.37
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.11

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.41
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.73

GREENVILLE SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weaving Mills, Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: See technical notes on [illegible]

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
November, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,230	6,240	6,380	3,490	3,510	3,650	2,740	2,730	2,730
AIKEN---------	39,900	39,900	40,600	18,300	18,300	19,100	21,600	21,600	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,920	2,940	3,030	1,240	1,270	1,350	1,680	1,670	1,680
ANDERSON------	47,500	47,200	48,100	20,700	20,500	21,400	26,800	26,700	26,700
BAMBERG-------	4,300	4,300	4,560	1,520	1,530	1,790	2,780	2,770	2,770
BARNWELL------	7,610	7,600	7,480	3,420	3,410	3,310	4,190	4,190	4,170
BEAUFORT------	28,070	28,180	27,700	1,420	1,410	1,320	26,650	26,770	26,380
BERKELEY------	21,700	21,800	21,400	6,100	6,200	6,000	15,600	15,600	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,740	3,720	3,840	2,180	2,190	2,240	1,560	1,530	1,600
CHARLESTON----	138,200	139,100	132,000	9,700	9,800	10,100	128,500	129,300	121,900
CHEROKEE------	15,890	15,940	15,900	8,260	8,250	8,280	7,630	7,690	7,620
CHESTER----- -	10,750	10,820	11,000	5,480	5,550	5,730	5,270	5,270	5,270
CHESTERFIELD--	12,010	11,970	12,270	6,630	6,600	6,890	5,380	5,370	5,380
CLARENDON-----	6,260	6,190	6,180	1,790	1,740	1,750	4,470	4,450	4,430
COLLETON------	9,120	9,170	9,210	2,620	2,660	2,730	6,500	6,510	6,480
DARLINGTON----	19,370	19,360	19,970	7,130	7,120	7,740	12,240	12,240	12,230
DILLON--------	9,020	9,080	9,230	3,700	3,720	3,930	5,320	5,360	5,300
DORCHESTER----	15,200	15,300	14,800	4,300	4,200	4,000	10,900	11,100	10,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,380	4,450	4,470	2,010	1,980	2,160	2,370	2,470	2,310
FAIRFIELD-----	6,650	6,640	6,750	2,350	2,350	2,480	4,300	4,290	4,270
FLORENCE------	46,200	46,200	46,200	13,900	13,900	14,000	32,300	32,300	32,200
GEORGETOWN----	14,610	14,620	15,360	3,960	3,950	4,310	10,650	10,670	11,050
GREENVILLE----	158,000	157,700	157,900	48,500	48,300	50,700	109,500	109,400	107,200
GREENWOOD-----	26,780	26,860	27,880	12,330	12,360	12,460	14,450	14,500	14,420
HAMPTON-------	4,310	4,290	5,010	1,100	1,090	1,820	3,210	3,200	3,190
HORRY---------	48,970	52,030	52,370	5,730	5,680	6,810	43,240	46,350	45,560
JASPER--------	3,130	3,120	3,120	180	180	190	2,950	2,940	2,930
KERSHAW-------	14,440	14,440	14,670	6,820	6,800	7,080	7,620	7,640	7,590
LANCASTER-----	17,050	17,090	17,860	9,100	9,170	9,930	7,950	7,920	7,930
LAURENS-------	17,140	17,240	17,670	7,640	7,690	8,210	9,500	9,550	9,460
LEE-----------	3,070	3,090	3,090	1,020	1,020	1,050	2,050	2,070	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	45,600	45,300	44,400	14,000	14,000	13,400	31,600	31,300	31,000
McCORMICK-----	1,950	1,970	1,930	820	840	820	1,130	1,130	1,110
MARION--------	11,290	11,360	10,920	5,420	5,700	5,250	5,870	5,660	5,670
MARLBORO------	8,210	8,160	8,540	3,890	3,820	4,190	4,320	4,340	4,350
NEWBERRY------	10,070	10,170	10,500	4,370	4,490	4,860	5,700	5,680	5,640
OCONEE--------	20,200	20,170	20,170	9,770	9,740	9,810	10,430	10,430	10,360
ORANGEBURG----	26,270	26,220	26,360	9,290	9,280	9,380	16,980	16,940	16,980
PICKENS-------	28,700	29,000	31,600	12,100	12,300	13,100	16,600	16,700	18,500
RICHLAND------	155,900	156,000	155,800	14,800	14,600	15,100	141,100	141,400	140,700
SALUDA--------	3,100	3,100	3,010	1,310	1,300	1,210	1,790	1,800	1,800
SPARTANBURG---	92,000	92,100	91,500	37,100	37,400	38,200	54,900	54,700	53,300
SUMTER--------	28,870	28,790	28,870	8,740	8,680	8,840	20,130	20,110	20,030
UNION---------	9,990	10,080	9,810	5,730	5,820	5,570	4,260	4,260	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,500	9,490	9,080	3,660	3,640	3,270	5,840	5,850	5,810
YORK----------	41,900	42,400	41,900	12,300	12,200	12,200	29,600	30,200	29,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
November, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,560	9,670	9,370	1,230	1,260	1,090	12.9	13.0	11.6
AIKEN---------	47,140	47,740	44,030	4,030	4,340	3,250	8.5	9.1	7.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,040	4,080	4,010	550	430	490	13.6	10.5	12.2
ANDERSON------	63,280	63,840	61,510	5,550	5,720	4,860	8.8	9.0	7.9
BAMBERG-------	6,890	7,170	6,970	690	800	610	10.0	11.2	8.8
BARNWELL------	10,440	10,720	10,050	690	780	740	6.6	7.3	7.4
BEAUFORT------	36,190	36,680	34,450	1,640	1,560	1,370	4.5	4.3	4.0
BERKELEY------	45,330	45,130	41,710	2,350	2,280	2,220	5.2	5.1	5.3
CALHOUN-------	6,910	7,130	6,940	430	520	480	6.2	7.3	6.9
CHARLESTON----	126,540	126,160	116,040	6,210	6,190	5,480	4.9	4.9	4.7
CHEROKEE------	25,180	25,610	24,030	1,770	1,920	1,330	7.0	7.5	5.5
CHESTER-------	13,850	14,070	14,040	1,670	1,660	1,930	12.1	11.8	13.7
CHESTERFIELD--	19,860	20,120	19,330	1,870	1,880	1,480	9.4	9.3	7.7
CLARENDON-----	12,410	12,930	12,180	1,190	1,360	1,370	9.6	10.5	11.2
COLLETON------	13,540	13,850	13,220	1,270	1,260	1,190	9.4	9.1	9.0
DARLINGTON----	27,840	28,440	27,140	3,090	3,180	2,400	11.1	11.2	8.8
DILLON--------	14,820	15,410	14,980	1,610	1,700	1,820	10.9	11.0	12.1
DORCHESTER----	28,230	28,200	25,840	1,370	1,420	1,160	4.9	5.0	4.5
EDGEFIELD-----	8,080	8,330	7,980	540	530	520	6.7	6.4	6.5
FAIRFIELD-----	10,940	10,990	10,600	910	860	710	8.3	7.8	6.7
FLORENCE------	54,070	55,230	52,100	4,620	4,780	4,120	8.5	8.7	7.9
GEORGETOWN----	20,600	20,330	21,140	2,820	2,330	3,060	13.7	11.5	14.5
GREENVILLE----	152,830	154,330	148,480	8,680	9,260	7,970	5.7	6.0	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,360	28,760	27,570	3,030	3,140	2,120	10.7	10.9	7.7
HAMPTON-------	7,460	7,610	7,320	820	710	690	11.0	9.3	9.4
HORRY---------	69,100	73,140	70,120	6,980	6,020	5,680	10.1	8.2	8.1
JASPER--------	6,220	6,290	5,900	540	520	410	8.7	8.3	6.9
KERSHAW-------	18,160	18,390	17,880	1,480	1,500	1,470	8.1	8.2	8.2
LANCASTER-----	21,530	21,830	21,700	2,050	2,130	1,920	9.5	9.8	8.8
LAURENS-------	22,000	22,210	21,660	2,150	2,030	1,780	9.8	9.1	8.2
LEE-----------	7,860	8,160	7,760	660	670	700	8.4	8.2	9.0
LEXINGTON-----	74,600	74,190	71,110	3,700	2,940	2,960	5.0	4.0	4.2
McCORMICK-----	3,270	3,370	3,040	490	520	380	15.0	15.4	12.5
MARION--------	16,630	17,240	16,170	1,960	2,100	2,360	11.8	12.2	14.6
MARLBORO------	11,790	11,770	11,170	2,290	2,100	1,610	19.4	17.8	14.4
NEWBERRY------	15,540	15,740	15,410	1,080	960	810	6.9	6.1	5.3
OCONEE--------	22,670	22,960	21,980	1,680	1,820	1,680	7.4	7.9	7.6
ORANGEBURG----	39,400	40,520	37,910	3,510	3,780	2,840	8.9	9.3	7.5
PICKENS-------	43,110	43,650	42,450	2,580	2,860	2,940	6.0	6.6	6.9
RICHLAND------	139,060	140,170	133,820	5,570	6,020	5,520	4.0	4.3	4.1
SALUDA--------	7,080	7,200	6,620	550	490	450	7.8	6.8	6.8
SPARTANBURG---	107,600	107,650	103,330	7,840	7,260	6,090	7.3	6.7	5.9
SUMTER--------	36,250	36,740	35,440	2,610	2,670	2,800	7.2	7.3	7.9
UNION---------	13,270	13,400	12,730	1,460	1,320	1,440	11.0	9.9	11.3
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,240	18,870	17,160	1,690	1,800	1,740	9.3	9.5	10.1
YORK----------	60,070	59,560	59,180	3,430	3,810	4,080	5.7	6.4	6.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
ANDERSON	12,340	12,470	11,970	10,950	11,030	10,750	1,390	1,440	1,220	11.3	11.5	10.2
CHARLESTON	33,860	33,750	31,050	32,240	32,140	29,620	1,620	1,610	1,430	4.8	4.8	4.6
COLUMBIA	45,450	45,840	43,750	43,280	43,490	41,600	2,170	2,350	2,150	4.8	5.1	4.9
FLORENCE	14,870	15,190	14,340	13,670	13,950	13,270	1,200	1,240	1,070	8.1	8.2	7.5
GREENVILLE	29,780	30,090	28,910	27,760	27,940	27,060	2,020	2,150	1,850	6.8	7.1	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,170	10,300	9,890	9,110	9,210	9,150	1,060	1,090	740	10.4	10.6	7.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,310	20,240	18,600	18,800	18,740	17,270	1,510	1,500	1,330	7.4	7.4	7.2
ROCK HILL	19,180	19,040	18,940	17,880	17,600	17,390	1,300	1,440	1,550	6.8	7.6	8.2
SPARTANBURG	22,110	22,100	21,180	20,190	20,320	19,680	1,920	1,780	1,500	8.7	8.1	7.1
SUMTER	11,000	11,150	10,750	10,190	10,320	9,880	810	830	870	7.4	7.4	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell [illegible], Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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DECEMBER, 1985

EMPLOYMENT REACHES HIGHEST LEVEL EVER

CHRISTMAS HELP SPURS JOB GROWTH

South Carolina's retailers helped to push nonagricultural employment to an all-time high in December with the hiring of temporary workers. Nonfarm jobs rose 5,600 to 1,355,000. Although most industries other than those which were Christmas related retained stable workforces over the month, one positive movement occurred in textile mill products where additions in staff amounted to 500. Overall, total nonagricultural employment was 44,800 higher than in December, 1984.

ACTIVITY IN TRADE INDUSTRY CAUSES PRIVATE SECTOR UPTURN

Thanks to a successful Christmas buying season, employment in South Carolina's private sector increased 5,200 in December. Retail trade experienced a truly merry holiday as that industry alone accounted for 5,000 new jobs. Much of this employment could be found in larger general merchandise stores while some of the growth was created in smaller retail establishments, such as specialty shops and outlets. With wholesale trade also up during the month, trade as a whole gained 5,500 employees to reach a figure 20,800 higher than a year earlier.

Maintaining a positive trend from the previous month, construction employment rose to 90,200, an increase of 400 jobs in December. Special trade was especially strong at 43,600, a 300 addition from November.

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Influenced by increases in electric, gas, and sanitary services; and water transportation, the transportation and public utilities industry experienced a 300 job advance in December. In comparison to one year earlier, the transportation and public utilities job count was 13,000 jobs higher. The number of manufacturing jobs was unchanged at 369,300 from November to December. Offsetting trends among the components were responsible for the stabilizing employment count in manufacturing. Recalls from layoffs in the soft-good industry accounted for a 500 job growth over the month. Significant employment growth was found in textile mill products (+500), and apparel and other textile products (+300). Responding to plant closings and temporary layoffs, durable goods reported a 500 drop in positions from the previous month.

Employment in services, and finance, insurance, and real estate saw declines of 900 and 100, respectively. Seasonal reductions in hotels and other lodging places (-1,100), and educational services (-300) were primarily responsible for the drop in service employment in December.

PUBLIC SECTOR GAINS EMPLOYMENT

Government employment moved up 400 to 259,100 in December. Employment in state agencies other than education rose 300 while educational facilities lost 200 employees. Local government gained 200 jobs reflecting increases in all industry divisions. The federal government employment level was unchanged at 37,900 from November to December.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES IN DECEMBER

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 2,400, rose to 612,800 in December. This figure was 17,800 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. A 3,200 increase in trade was the primary reason for the positive December development. Due to the Christmas buying season, general merchandise stores accounted for 56% of the wholesale and retail trade upturn. Remaining constant from November to December were construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

On the negative side of the private sector, services reported the largest decline over the month, losing 600. Hotels and other lodging places, with seasonal downturns, were the predominant factor. Manufacturing employment declined 200 to 151,000. Nondurable goods experienced an increase of 200 females, but was more than offset by a 400 downturn in durable goods. Of significant note, textile mill products gained 500, the largest upswing since August, 1983. The final major industry in the private sector, transportation and public utilities, recorded a minute loss of 100.

In the public sector, the monthly count of females in government jobs increased 100 to 147,500. Local government grew 100, while federal and state government remained unchanged.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP AGAIN IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 7.3% to 7.4% in December, the third consecutive monthly increase. This represented 114,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 1,300 from the November level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to continued seasonal losses in agriculture and tourist-related service industries. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.9% in December.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
December, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,534,300	1,547,900	1,499,500	1,543,400	1,553,700	1,508,600
Total Employment	1,420,100	1,435,000	1,396,700	1,426,500	1,437,500	1,403,100
Total Unemployment	114,200	112,900	102,800	116,900	116,200	105,500
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	200,170	200,070	186,570	213,450	213,620	205,700
Total Employment	190,340	190,140	177,420	204,690	204,350	197,140
Total Unemployment	9,830	9,930	9,150	8,760	9,270	8,560
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	302,250	303,480	296,890
Total Employment	283,410	284,390	279,640
Total Unemployment	18,840	19,090	17,250
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	5.8

United States

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	115,780	116,097	114,028	116,229	116,130	114,464
Total Employment	108,063	108,282	106,049	108,206	107,969	106,273
Total Unemployment	7,717	7,815	7,978	8,023	8,161	8,191
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 600 in the Charleston area during December with most of the boost resulting from an increase of 700 workers in trade. These additional jobs were located in the retail sector due to the Christmas buying season. Wholesale trade lost 100 employees. Transportation and public utilities increased 100 over the month to 9,300. Those industries reporting negative trends in December were finance, insurance, and real estate (-200); and services (-300). Remaining constant over the month were construction at 13,400 and manufacturing at 20,200. Seasonal advances in local education were responsible for 200 of the 300 growth in government. State government added 100 jobs, while federal employment remained unchanged.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm workforce expanded 1,800 to 203,700 in December. Over 66% of the total increase was in the private sector where every major industry showed gains. Healthy growth in food services plus gearing up for the Christmas buying season resulted in a 500 employment increase in retail trade. Wholesale trade slipped 100. Manufacturing, at 28,800, rose 300 in December. Durable goods were up 100, while nondurables grew 200. Increased activity in business services and membership organizations gave services a 200 employee boost. Construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported gains of 100 each during the month. The government sector, at 56,200, added 600 workers to their payrolls. Educational services influenced both state (+300) and local (+200) government. Federal government eased upward 100.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose by 1,300 in December to a level of 280,200. Nonmanufacturing accounted for all of the increase as retail trade employment (+1,200) reflected increased hiring during the Christmas season. Government gained 200 jobs, and transportation and public utilities reported an upturn of 100 from November to December. Finance, insurance, and real estate removed 100 persons from its monthly payroll, while services remained unchanged over the month. Manufacturing at 97,600 declined 200 from last month. The nondurable-good sector, more specifically textile mill products, was responsible for the total downturn in manufacturing. Overall, nonfarm jobs were down 1,300 over the year-ago figure. The number of workers on the hard-good payroll was unchanged from November to December.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Solid growth in employment caused the nation's jobless rate to fall to 6.9% in December . . . the lowest rate since April, 1980. Employment rose a strong 320,000 during the month, including a 45,000 increase in manufacturing. Factory jobs have risen three consecutive months, following a string of declines between January and September, 1985. Still, factory employment is about 180,000 below the level of last January. In addition to the rise in factory jobs, large increases were reported in business and health services, and state and local government. The holiday hiring at retail stores was less than usual for December.

U.S. workers enjoyed a longer workweek in December . . . Weekly hours worked by nonfarm workers rose to 35.1 hours, up from 35.0 in November. The average factory workweek increased to 41.0 hours from 40.7 the previous month. Manufacturing overtime climbed to 3.6 hours from 3.4 in November.

New housing starts up 17.5% from November . . . This surge reflects underlying strength in the housing market that should persist for several months. The December performance was largely due to a more than one percentage point drop in mortgage interest rates since October. Both single-family homes and apartment construction showed solid gains during the month. Single-family starts rose 15.8%, while apartment-unit starts were up 20.2%. Large increases occurred in every region of the country. Building permits, often considered a good sign of future housing activity, grew a strong 11.0% in December, after dropping 1.6% in November.

Gain in U.S. factories' output signals end of a year-long slump for manufacturers . . . Industrial production rose a strong 0.7% in December. A wide variety of consumer goods registered production gains during the month. From one year earlier, the production level was up only 2.1%, reflecting the weakness in manufacturing that lasted most of the year. Manufacturers have had a tough time over the last 18 months, largely because imported goods were supplying most of the growth in consumer and business demand.

For the year, defense and space production led the industrial sector . . . growing 10.1% from December, 1984 to December, 1985. Consumer-good production rose 2.7% during the year as did business equipment output. Materials production increased a slight 0.4%, while mining output fell 2.1%.

Retail sales up 1.9% in December . . . The majority of the rise was due to a 5.7% upturn in auto sales, prompted by renewed incentives offered by car manufacturers. Without autos, sales figures grew by 0.9%. Sales of durable goods rose 4.3% in December after increasing 0.7% in November. Nondurable goods sold at a 0.6% faster pace in December after advancing 0.7% the previous month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

American incomes up 1.4% from November . . . Consumer spending increased an even stronger 2.0% . . . The rise in personal income was the largest in almost two years, and the spending gain was the biggest in more than 10 years. The upswing in personal income reflected some special factors. One of which was a boost in farm income by subsidy payments during the month. Even excluding those factors, personal income was up 1.0%, reflecting strong growth in employment and earnings.

What to look for in 1986 . . . Unemployment rate should continue to decline . . . Construction will grow as mortgage rates drop . . . Retail sales will rise after current inventories are depleted . . . Personal spending will show growth as domestic production increases, but will be relatively slow . . . Personal income will record only a moderate upturn during the year.

SOUTHEASTERN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

During November, nonagricultural employment in the Southeast rose 68,000 to 16,625,000. Employment adjusted for seasonality for the eight states was up 53,000 from October and 82,000 from one year earlier. Job advances in the southeastern area resulted from gains in all major industries except wholesale trade (-1,000), and transportation and public utilities (-2,000).

The production employees in the Southeast worked 41.0 hours per week in November. This was a 0.2 hour gain from one month earlier. Hourly earnings were up $.04 from $7.95 in October.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Vaughan-Bassett Furniture Co.	Sumter	290	This company is planning to reopen Williams Furniture Company which closed in December.
Oxford of Camden	Camden	Unknown	This expansion will enhance the productivity of their Dress Division.
Mack Truck, Inc.	Winnsboro	1,200	This new plant will manufacture and assemble heavy duty trucks.
Hayssen Manufacturing	Spartanburg	230	This new plant is relocating operations from a plant in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. They invented and patented the first automated bread-wrapping machine.

HOURLY EARNINGS UP IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at $7.75 per hour, were up $0.09 in December. Both durable and nondurable goods reported gains over the month. Durable-good earnings were up $0.09, while nondurable earnings rose $0.08. Within durables, significant increases were recorded in machinery, except electrical (+$0.13); and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.09). In the nondurable-good sector, all industry divisions registered upturns, except chemicals and allied products which remained constant. Paper and allied products were responsible for the largest increase, gaining $0.13.

On the national level, hourly earnings for factory production workers were up $0.10. Notable gains were reported in both durables (+$0.10) and nondurables (+$0.09).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS December, 1985

	South Carolina		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.75	$ 7.66	$ 7.43
Average Weekly Earnings	$326.28	$315.59	$306.12
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.66	$ 96.63	$ 97.03

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.36	$ 9.40	$ 9.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$421.20	$424.88	$398.20
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$128.65	$130.09	$126.21

	Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.67	$ 7.68	$ 7.47
Average Weekly Earnings	$316.77	$312.58	$312.25
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.75	$ 95.71	$ 98.97

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.50	$ 7.43	$ 7.26
Average Weekly Earnings	$321.75	$311.32	$299.84
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.27	$ 95.32	$ 95.04

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.71	$ 9.61	$ 9.40
Average Weekly Earnings	$437.14	$423.72	$419.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$133.52	$129.42	$132.91

PREMIUM HOURS MOVE UPWARD

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.6 hour in December. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. Workers in hard-good industries saw an average 0.8 hour climb in overtime, while soft-good employees experienced a 0.5 hour gain. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were 1.3 hours higher in December, 1985.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

December, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.8	4.2	3.5
Durable Goods	4.7	3.9	3.7
Nondurable Goods	4.9	4.4	3.4

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES UPWARD

During December, the average workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees surged upward 0.9 hour to 42.1. This increase was caused by hourly advances in both hard- and soft-good industries. The durable-good workweek rose 1.1 hours to 42.5 over the month. Moderate hourly increases, due primarily to more overtime, were found in all industry groups except furniture and fixtures, and fabricated metal products. Hourly upturns in the soft-good sector ranged from 1.7 to 0.4 hour in paper and allied products, and textile mill products, respectively. These gains caused an overall 0.8 hour increase in nondurable goods. Within the textile industry, all industry groups realized hourly gains except yarn and thread mills.

Nationally, weekly hours for manufacturing production workers rose 0.5 hour to 41.6. Hourly gains were experienced in the durable- (+0.9) and nondurable- (+0.6) good sectors.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX GAINS MOMENTUM

The manufacturing production worker productivity index increased 2.2 points to 110.4 in December. This sharp upturn could be attributed to a 0.9 hour gain in weekly hours. The December index was 3.2 points lower than the year-ago figure of 113.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

December, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	110.4	108.2	113.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	150.0	146.9	153.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.4	95.4	100.4
Textile Productivity Index	68.8	68.0	73.4
Apparel Productivity Index	112.6	107.5	113.8

DECEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES IN TWENTY-FOUR COUNTIES

The unemployment rate increased over the month in 24 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, December's rate was higher in 35 counties. December's jobless rate ranged from a high of 23.5% in McCormick County to a low of 4.0% in Richland County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 24 counties with 7 counties remaining unchanged. Fourteen of these counties showed an increase in manufacturing and 18 showed an increase in nonmanufacturing. Eight counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 32 counties showed a decrease in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Janitor	84	None	N/A	12	X		6,968		X	Hartsville
Financial Analyst	99	Material Tracker	18	16	X		37,000	X		Charleston
Clerk, General	27	Cashier	10	16	X		12,500	X		Greenwood
Bookkeeper	52	None	N/A	12	X		10,400		X	Kingstree
Graphic Designer	60	None	N/A	12	X		10,400		X	Gaffney
Quality Control Eng.	84	None	N/A	13	X		23,000	X		Clinton
Programmer, Analyst	48	None	N/A	15	X		20,000		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	81	None	N/A	15	X		27,500	X		Florence
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		20,000		X	Union
Cashier	12	None	N/A	12	X		6,968		X	Kingstree
Drafter, Structural	99	None	N/A	15	X		31,000	X		Greenville
Pharmacist	97	None	N/A	18	X		25,000		X	Spartanburg
Manager, Rec. Fac.	72	None	N/A	14	X		17,500		X	Conway

*There are currently more than 106,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1355.0	1349.4	1310.2	+ 5.6	+ 44.8
Total Private	1095.9	1090.7	1059.3	+ 5.2	+ 36.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.2	89.8	83.9	+ 0.4	+ 6.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.3	12.3	12.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	4.2	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.1	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	43.3	40.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.7	11.5	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical Work	10.3	9.9	8.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	369.3	369.3	378.8	0.0	- 9.5
Durable Goods	124.9	125.4	127.0	- 0.5	- 2.1
Nondurable Goods	244.4	243.9	251.8	+ 0.5	- 7.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.6	55.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.4	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Communication	11.7	11.7	11.8	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.7	7.8	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	17.9	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.4	12.3	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	297.7	292.2	276.9	+ 5.5	+ 20.8
Wholesale Trade	58.3	57.8	55.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.3	32.0	30.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	25.8	24.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Groceries and Related Products	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.3	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1984
Retail Trade	239.4	234.4	221.9	+ 5.0	+ 17.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.0	9.9	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	31.1	28.9	31.3	+ 2.2	- 0.2
Department Stores	22.5	21.0	22.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
Food Stores	41.4	41.0	39.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Grocery Stores	38.7	38.7	37.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.2	58.3	55.3	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Banking	15.3	15.4	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.3	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.0	6.0	5.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	221.8	222.7	207.0	- 0.9	+ 14.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.1	17.2	15.4	- 1.1	+ 0.7
Health Services	43.6	43.5	41.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	15.0	15.0	14.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	27.9	28.2	27.4	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.3	19.5	19.3	- 0.2	0.0
Total Government	259.1	258.7	250.9	+ 0.4	+ 8.2
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.9	37.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Total State Government	83.3	83.2	80.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
State Education	34.7	34.9	33.8	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Other State Government	48.6	48.3	46.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Total Local Government	137.9	137.6	133.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.4
Local Education	84.1	84.0	81.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Other Local Government	53.8	53.6	52.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1984
Manufacturing	369.3	369.3	378.8	0.0	- 9.5
Durable Goods	124.9	125.4	127.0	- 0.5	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	15.8	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	5.1	5.1	- 0.5	- 0.5
Household Furniture	3.3	3.9	4.0	- 0.6	- 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.4	10.6	0.0	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.5	0.0	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.5	8.5	8.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	14.9	14.9	15.4	0.0	- 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.6	31.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.5	23.1	0.0	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.6	9.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	244.4	243.9	251.8	+ 0.5	- 7.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.7	14.8	0.0	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1984
Textile Mill Products	102.9	102.4	110.4	+ 0.5	- 7.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.6	28.5	32.8	+ 0.1	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.6	29.5	32.6	+ 0.1	- 3.0
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.8	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.1	7.0	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.4	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.2	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	6.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	46.8	48.7	+ 0.3	- 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.6	10.3	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	6.9	7.4	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.6	16.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.6	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.4	2.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.6	7.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.7	8.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	15.1	15.1	15.3	0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.8	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	33.0	32.1	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.9	16.1	16.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	19.8	19.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.7	1345.7	1305.2	+ 4.0	+ 44.5
Total Private	1095.6	1092.9	1059.1	+ 2.7	+ 36.5
Construction	90.3	89.8	84.0	+ 0.5	+ 6.3
Manufacturing	368.8	367.8	378.3	+ 1.0	- 9.5
Durable Goods	124.9	125.4	127.0	- 0.5	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.8	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.4	10.6	0.0	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	15.5	0.0	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.6	31.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.5	23.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	243.9	242.4	251.3	+ 1.5	- 7.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.4	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	102.6	102.0	110.1	+ 0.6	- 7.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.5	31.6	0.0	- 4.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.0	32.2	+ 0.2	- 3.0
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.8	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	9.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.5	48.5	+ 0.4	- 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.6	10.3	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.5	16.8	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.6	8.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.8	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.2	33.3	32.5	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.3	16.8	- 0.1	- 0.6

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.5	55.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.3	15.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication	11.7	11.7	11.8	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	17.9	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.8	293.0	273.3	+ 0.8	+ 20.5
Wholesale Trade	58.2	57.9	54.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Retail Trade	235.6	235.1	218.4	+ 0.5	+ 17.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.5	27.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Food Stores	41.4	40.9	39.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.9	55.9	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.4	11.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	225.2	225.1	210.2	+ 0.1	+ 15.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.2	19.4	18.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Educational Services	25.2	25.3	24.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Total Government	254.1	252.8	246.1	+ 1.3	+ 8.0
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.2	37.5	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government	81.8	80.9	78.7	+ 0.9	+ 3.1
Total Local Government	134.2	133.7	129.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	COLUMBIA Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	280.2	278.9	281.5	203.7	201.9	199.4
Construction	18.4	18.3	18.6	13.1	13.0	12.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	8.8	9.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	97.6	97.8	101.4	28.8	28.5	28.4
Durable Goods	29.7	29.7	30.7	13.6	13.5	13.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.7	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.0	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.5	6.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.9	68.1	70.8	15.2	15.0	14.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.2	32.4	34.4	1.8	1.7	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.5	10.6	11.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.3	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.1	10.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	1.8	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	6.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.0	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.9
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	62.5	61.3	61.4	43.9	43.5	42.0
Wholesale Trade	15.0	15.0	14.8	11.5	11.6	11.2
Retail Trade	47.5	46.3	46.6	32.4	31.9	30.8
General Merchandise Stores	7.0	6.6	7.0	5.0	4.6	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.2	11.4	16.2	16.1	15.8
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.6
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.6
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	43.7	43.7	43.0	36.1	35.9	34.9
Business Services	-	-	-	9.3	9.3	9.5
Health Services	-	-	-	7.0	6.9	6.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total Government	36.5	36.3	35.5	56.2	55.6	57.1
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.1	1.9	8.5	8.4	8.1
Total State Government	9.3	9.5	8.9	29.3	29.0	31.1
Total Local Government	25.1	24.7	24.7	18.4	18.2	17.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON Dec. 1985	CHARLESTON Nov. 1985	CHARLESTON Dec. 1984	ROCK HILL Dec. 1985	ROCK HILL Nov. 1985	ROCK HILL Dec. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	178.5	177.9	169.7	41.9	42.0	42.0
Construction	13.4	13.4	12.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	20.1	12.2	12.3	12.3
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.6	2.8	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.1	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.2	8.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	44.5	43.8	42.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Wholesale Trade	7.9	8.0	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	36.6	35.8	34.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.5	7.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	33.4	33.7	30.2	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total Government	49.3	49.0	48.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.9	18.4	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.2	13.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.1	16.9	16.9	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Dec. 1985	ANDERSON Nov. 1985	ANDERSON Dec. 1984	FLORENCE Dec. 1985	FLORENCE Nov. 1985	FLORENCE Dec. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.3	47.4	48.2	46.4	46.4	46.2
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.5	20.6	21.4	13.9	13.9	13.9
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.5
Nondurable Goods	15.4	15.4	16.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
Textile Mill Products	8.8	8.8	9.6	3.1	3.1	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.3	5.3	5.2	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total Government	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.4	8.4	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1985

Industry	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Net Change From	
				Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	612.8	610.4	595.0	+ 2.4	+ 17.8
Total Private	465.3	463.0	452.3	+ 2.3	+ 13.0
Construction	6.6	6.6	6.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	151.0	151.2	156.2	- 0.2	- 5.2
Durable Goods	39.1	39.5	40.1	- 0.4	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.3	13.2	13.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	111.9	111.7	116.1	+ 0.2	- 4.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.5	5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.2	43.7	47.2	+ 0.5	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.3	12.2	14.1	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.7	12.7	14.0	0.0	- 1.3
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.0	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.9	39.9	41.7	0.0	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.7	9.3	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.5	14.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	5.9	5.8	6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	12.0	11.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	5.3	5.4	5.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	137.2	134.0	128.0	+ 3.2	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	14.3	14.2	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.1	8.0	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Retail Trade	122.9	119.8	114.5	+ 3.1	+ 8.4
General Merchandise Stores	23.4	21.6	23.5	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Food Stores	19.1	18.9	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.8	35.8	34.1	0.0	+ 1.7
Banking	11.5	11.6	11.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.4	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	122.4	123.0	115.6	- 0.6	+ 6.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.3	10.9	9.8	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Health Services	36.0	35.8	34.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.5	12.4	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	16.0	16.1	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government	147.5	147.4	142.7	+ 0.1	+ 4.8
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	45.1	45.1	43.3	0.0	+ 1.8
State Education	17.4	17.5	16.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Other State Government	27.7	27.6	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	90.8	90.7	87.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Local Education	63.9	63.9	61.6	0.0	+ 2.3
Other Local Government	26.9	26.8	26.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1985

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
MANUFACTURING	288.7	289.0	303.5	326.28	315.59	306.12	42.1	41.2	41.2	7.75	7.66	7.43
DURABLE GOODS	95.7	96.2	97.8	342.98	330.37	316.20	42.5	41.4	42.5	8.07	7.98	7.44
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.6	13.0	307.33	295.97	308.95	42.1	40.6	45.3	7.30	7.29	6.82
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	4.2	4.2	274.59	279.48	262.44	40.5	41.1	41.2	6.78	6.80	6.37
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.2	8.4	389.40	382.35	351.95	44.0	43.4	41.7	8.85	8.81	8.44
Fabricated Metal Products	11.8	11.9	12.1	326.68	325.36	299.46	41.3	41.5	42.0	7.91	7.84	7.13
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.6	21.6	22.1	370.58	352.37	359.10	43.7	42.2	43.9	8.48	8.35	8.18
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.9	346.32	325.71	316.73	44.4	42.3	42.4	7.80	7.70	7.47
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.4	17.4	17.8	317.75	297.44	268.96	41.7	39.5	41.0	7.62	7.53	6.56
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	5.0	5.1	309.54	306.50	311.71	40.2	39.6	42.7	7.70	7.74	7.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.0	192.8	205.7	318.02	308.66	300.17	41.9	41.1	40.4	7.59	7.51	7.43
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.5	10.0	274.39	267.39	263.75	41.7	41.2	42.2	6.58	6.49	6.25
Textile Mill Products	90.2	90.0	100.5	304.26	298.45	277.55	42.2	41.8	40.4	7.21	7.14	6.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.7	25.6	31.5	298.87	293.94	278.80	41.8	41.4	40.7	7.15	7.10	6.85
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.9	26.9	29.7	306.12	297.88	279.03	40.6	40.2	39.3	7.54	7.41	7.10
Knitting Mills	7.3	7.3	7.3	309.61	304.65	269.86	45.8	45.0	42.7	6.76	6.77	6.32
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.1	12.8	331.50	319.18	309.75	44.2	42.9	42.2	7.50	7.44	7.34
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	314.58	303.97	268.71	42.0	41.3	40.9	7.49	7.36	6.57
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.8	7.7	8.6	269.84	277.13	241.79	41.9	43.1	39.9	6.44	6.43	6.06
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.8	39.5	42.7	204.22	192.28	187.49	39.5	38.0	37.2	5.17	5.06	5.04
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.8	9.5	190.50	185.60	178.71	38.1	37.8	37.0	5.00	4.91	4.83
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	13.9	14.1	180.56	171.31	172.17	38.5	37.0	36.4	4.69	4.63	4.73
Paper and Allied Products	10.7	10.6	11.0	535.45	509.68	513.98	45.3	43.6	44.5	11.82	11.69	11.55
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.2	5.0	301.86	289.82	308.92	38.8	37.3	41.3	7.78	7.77	7.48
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.6	20.7	20.4	487.56	479.68	467.32	43.3	42.6	42.6	11.26	11.26	10.97

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

December, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.7	14.6	421.20	424.88	398.20	45.0	45.2	44.0	9.36	9.40	9.05
Durable Goods	8.5	8.4	8.3	426.35	423.00	396.80	46.8	47.0	45.4	9.11	9.00	8.74
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.4	413.10	427.00	400.35	42.5	42.7	42.5	9.72	10.00	9.42

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
All Manufacturing	19.9	19.9	20.1	316.77	312.58	312.25	41.3	40.7	41.8	7.67	7.68	7.47
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.4	301.59	304.09	298.66	40.7	40.6	40.8	7.41	7.49	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	1.9	2.1	310.48	354.63	320.52	42.3	46.6	45.4	7.34	7.61	7.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.8	1.7	321.77	309.96	337.01	37.9	36.9	41.3	8.49	8.40	8.16
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.5	10.7	330.59	320.66	324.42	41.9	40.9	42.8	7.89	7.84	7.58
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	293.16	276.69	267.55	42.0	40.1	40.6	6.98	6.90	6.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.8	2.0	195.35	174.74	191.20	41.3	37.1	39.1	4.73	4.71	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
All Manufacturing	74.1	74.3	77.6	321.75	311.32	299.84	42.9	41.9	41.3	7.50	7.43	7.26
Durable Goods	21.5	21.6	22.3	335.44	328.22	320.57	42.3	41.6	42.8	7.93	7.89	7.49
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.3	8.6	360.79	348.60	353.92	42.9	42.0	42.9	8.41	8.30	8.25
Nondurable Goods	52.6	52.7	55.2	315.92	304.50	291.10	43.1	42.0	40.6	7.33	7.25	7.17
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.3	30.3	310.32	299.48	281.36	43.1	42.3	40.6	7.20	7.08	6.93
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.8	9.9	10.8	292.73	283.41	287.16	40.6	40.2	41.2	7.21	7.05	6.97
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.4	10.2	317.55	303.12	286.42	43.5	42.1	40.8	7.30	7.20	7.02
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	390.72	339.70	234.95	55.5	50.4	37.0	7.04	6.74	6.35
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	2.6	313.72	306.90	269.03	46.0	45.0	40.7	6.82	6.82	6.61
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.3	8.7	195.94	191.48	181.42	41.6	41.9	37.1	4.71	4.57	4.89
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.7	1.9	162.99	160.27	152.08	36.3	37.1	34.8	4.49	4.32	4.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	434.70	399.83	400.43	45.0	42.4	44.1	9.66	9.43	9.08

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
December, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,230	6,220	6,390	3,510	3,490	3,660	2,720	2,730	2,730
AIKEN---------	39,930	39,920	40,600	18,320	18,310	19,100	21,610	21,610	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,920	2,920	3,020	1,250	1,240	1,330	1,670	1,680	1,690
ANDERSON------	47,300	47,400	48,200	20,500	20,600	21,400	26,800	26,800	26,800
BAMBERG-------	4,310	4,300	4,570	1,520	1,520	1,800	2,790	2,780	2,770
BARNWELL------	7,580	7,610	7,480	3,390	3,420	3,300	4,190	4,190	4,180
BEAUFORT------	27,680	27,490	27,480	1,250	1,400	1,200	26,430	26,090	26,280
BERKELEY------	21,800	22,100	21,500	6,100	6,200	6,000	15,700	15,900	15,500
CALHOUN-------	3,740	3,740	3,840	2,180	2,180	2,240	1,560	1,560	1,600
CHARLESTON----	141,100	140,400	133,300	9,700	9,700	10,000	131,400	130,700	123,300
CHEROKEE------	15,940	15,910	15,930	8,270	8,270	8,300	7,670	7,640	7,630
CHESTER-------	10,740	10,750	11,060	5,460	5,480	5,760	5,280	5,270	5,300
CHESTERFIELD--	12,040	12,020	12,290	6,650	6,640	6,910	5,390	5,380	5,380
CLARENDON-----	6,270	6,240	6,280	1,820	1,790	1,840	4,450	4,450	4,440
COLLETON------	9,110	9,130	9,250	2,630	2,620	2,750	6,480	6,510	6,500
DARLINGTON----	19,360	19,360	19,940	7,110	7,120	7,700	12,250	12,240	12,240
DILLON--------	9,080	9,020	9,220	3,740	3,700	3,910	5,340	5,320	5,310
DORCHESTER----	15,600	15,400	14,800	4,400	4,300	4,100	11,200	11,100	10,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,400	4,380	4,480	2,040	2,010	2,170	2,360	2,370	2,310
FAIRFIELD-----	6,450	6,650	6,630	2,360	2,350	2,500	4,090	4,300	4,130
FLORENCE------	46,400	46,400	46,200	13,900	13,900	13,900	32,500	32,500	32,300
GEORGETOWN----	14,970	14,590	15,160	4,340	3,950	4,370	10,630	10,660	10,790
GREENVILLE----	158,600	158,100	158,700	48,600	48,500	50,500	110,000	109,600	108,200
GREENWOOD-----	26,870	26,780	27,850	12,340	12,330	13,420	14,530	14,450	14,430
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,870	5,010	1,660	1,660	1,820	3,210	3,210	3,190
HORRY---------	46,690	48,950	51,050	5,780	5,740	6,780	40,910	43,210	44,270
JASPER--------	3,140	3,130	3,130	180	180	190	2,960	2,950	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,420	14,430	14,680	6,800	6,810	7,070	7,620	7,620	7,610
LANCASTER-----	17,030	17,050	17,870	9,060	9,100	9,890	7,970	7,950	7,980
LAURENS-------	17,060	17,130	17,670	7,540	7,630	8,180	9,520	9,500	9,490
LEE-----------	3,070	3,080	3,090	1,020	1,020	1,050	2,050	2,060	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	46,300	45,600	44,100	14,100	13,900	13,200	32,200	31,700	30,900
McCORMICK-----	1,800	1,950	1,920	680	820	810	1,120	1,130	1,110
MARION--------	11,300	11,280	10,960	5,370	5,400	5,150	5,930	5,880	5,810
MARLBORO------	8,260	8,240	8,540	3,910	3,910	4,190	4,350	4,330	4,350
NEWBERRY------	10,030	10,070	10,490	4,330	4,360	4,860	5,700	5,710	5,630
OCONEE--------	20,220	20,220	20,230	9,790	9,790	9,870	10,430	10,430	10,360
ORANGEBURG----	26,370	26,280	26,430	9,390	9,290	9,450	16,980	16,990	16,980
PICKENS-------	28,900	28,800	31,500	11,900	12,200	13,000	17,000	16,600	18,500
RICHLAND------	157,400	156,300	155,300	14,700	14,600	15,200	142,700	141,700	140,100
SALUDA--------	3,110	3,090	3,020	1,300	1,310	1,200	1,810	1,780	1,820
SPARTANBURG---	92,700	92,000	91,400	37,100	37,100	38,100	55,600	54,900	53,300
SUMTER--------	28,200	28,880	28,940	8,060	8,740	8,900	20,140	20,140	20,040
UNION---------	9,980	9,980	9,790	5,720	5,730	5,550	4,260	4,250	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,550	9,490	9,120	3,710	3,660	3,300	5,840	5,830	5,820
YORK----------	41,900	42,000	42,000	12,200	12,300	12,300	29,700	29,700	29,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
December, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,480	9,550	9,340	1,240	1,230	1,020	13.1	12.9	10.9
AIKEN---------	46,520	47,220	44,180	3,750	4,080	3,180	8.1	8.6	7.2
ALLENDALE-----	3,840	4,040	3,840	440	550	370	11.5	13.6	9.6
ANDERSON------	62,300	63,270	61,990	5,250	5,550	4,980	8.4	8.8	8.0
BAMBERG-------	6,760	6,890	6,920	690	690	580	10.2	10.0	8.4
BARNWELL------	10,280	10,440	9,970	750	690	680	7.3	6.6	6.8
BEAUFORT------	35,570	36,180	34,570	1,870	1,640	1,560	5.3	4.5	4.5
BERKELEY------	45,150	45,320	42,370	2,130	2,350	2,270	4.7	5.2	5.4
CALHOUN-------	6,780	6,910	6,900	450	430	480	6.6	6.2	7.0
CHARLESTON----	126,830	126,530	117,990	6,390	6,210	5,720	5.0	4.9	4.8
CHEROKEE------	25,140	25,170	24,190	1,860	1,770	1,300	7.4	7.0	5.4
CHESTER-------	13,650	13,840	14,190	1,620	1,670	1,970	11.9	12.1	13.9
CHESTERFIELD--	19,540	19,860	19,390	1,780	1,870	1,510	9.1	9.4	7.8
CLARENDON-----	12,310	12,400	12,030	1,460	1,190	1,280	11.9	9.6	10.6
COLLETON------	13,290	13,540	13,060	1,250	1,270	1,010	9.4	9.4	7.7
DARLINGTON----	27,260	27,830	27,110	3,000	3,080	2,470	11.0	11.1	9.1
DILLON--------	14,570	14,820	14,730	1,630	1,610	1,740	11.2	10.9	11.8
DORCHESTER----	28,200	28,220	26,220	1,320	1,370	1,160	4.7	4.9	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,010	8,080	7,980	580	540	510	7.2	6.7	6.4
FAIRFIELD-----	10,500	10,940	10,530	860	910	770	8.2	8.3	7.3
FLORENCE------	53,300	54,050	52,250	4,550	4,610	4,380	8.5	8.5	8.4
GEORGETOWN----	21,120	20,590	21,160	3,160	2,820	3,210	15.0	13.7	15.2
GREENVILLE----	151,850	152,810	149,790	8,220	8,680	8,070	5.4	5.7	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,060	28,360	27,840	2,860	3,030	2,250	10.2	10.7	8.1
HAMPTON-------	7,380	7,460	7,230	870	820	620	11.8	11.0	8.6
HORRY---------	66,330	69,090	69,290	7,980	6,980	6,370	12.0	10.1	9.2
JASPER--------	6,130	6,220	5,970	550	540	470	9.0	8.7	7.9
KERSHAW-------	17,930	18,150	18,050	1,450	1,480	1,530	8.1	8.2	8.5
LANCASTER-----	21,240	21,530	21,910	1,970	2,050	1,990	9.3	9.5	9.1
LAURENS-------	21,610	22,000	21,840	2,060	2,150	1,860	9.5	9.8	8.5
LEE-----------	7,810	7,850	7,660	840	660	710	10.8	8.4	9.3
LEXINGTON-----	74,250	74,590	71,420	3,240	3,700	3,030	4.4	5.0	4.2
McCORMICK-----	3,270	3,270	3,050	770	490	400	23.5	15.0	13.1
MARION--------	16,320	16,620	15,850	1,970	1,960	2,100	12.1	11.8	13.2
MARLBORO------	11,420	11,780	11,100	2,080	2,290	1,580	18.2	19.4	14.2
NEWBERRY------	15,150	15,540	15,370	990	1,080	800	6.5	6.9	5.2
OCONEE--------	22,540	22,660	22,160	1,720	1,680	1,680	7.6	7.4	7.6
ORANGEBURG----	38,720	39,470	37,800	3,360	3,500	2,790	8.7	8.9	7.4
PICKENS-------	43,250	43,100	42,590	2,870	2,580	2,740	6.6	6.0	6.4
RICHLAND------	139,200	139,030	134,280	5,520	5,570	5,530	4.0	4.0	4.1
SALUDA--------	6,990	7,080	6,640	580	550	500	8.3	7.8	7.5
SPARTANBURG---	107,150	107,570	104,510	7,750	7,830	6,440	7.2	7.3	6.2
SUMTER--------	36,060	36,230	35,430	3,650	2,600	2,660	10.1	7.2	7.5
UNION---------	13,370	13,320	12,640	1,620	1,460	1,300	12.1	11.0	10.3
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,910	18,230	17,080	1,720	1,690	1,800	9.6	9.3	10.5
YORK----------	60,090	60,240	59,120	3,620	3,430	3,450	6.0	5.7	5.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984
ANDERSON	12,140	12,340	12,070	10,820	10,950	10,820	1,320	1,390	1,250	10.9	11.3	10.4
CHARLESTON	33,940	33,850	31,570	32,270	32,230	30,080	1,670	1,620	1,490	4.9	4.8	4.7
COLUMBIA	45,490	45,440	43,900	43,340	43,270	41,740	2,150	2,170	2,160	4.7	4.8	4.9
FLORENCE	14,660	14,870	14,380	13,480	13,670	13,240	1,180	1,200	1,140	8.0	8.1	7.9
GREENVILLE	29,570	29,780	29,180	27,660	27,760	27,300	1,910	2,020	1,880	6.5	6.8	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,060	10,160	9,980	9,060	9,100	9,200	1,000	1,060	780	9.9	10.4	7.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,360	20,300	18,930	18,810	18,790	17,540	1,550	1,510	1,390	7.6	7.4	7.3
ROCK HILL	19,190	19,230	18,880	17,820	17,930	17,570	1,370	1,300	1,310	7.1	6.8	6.9
SPARTANBURG	22,020	22,110	21,430	20,120	20,190	19,850	1,900	1,920	1,580	8.6	8.7	7.4
SUMTER	10,950	10,990	10,750	9,810	10,180	9,920	1,140	810	830	10.4	7.4	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, and Ted Gladden.

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IN THIS ISSUE: 1985 Revised Employment Series

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JANUARY, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN JANUARY

SEASONAL INFLUENCES LOWER NONFARM JOB COUNT

In January, South Carolina's nonagricultural workforce, reflecting seasonal downturns, lost 14,600 positions from one month earlier. Employment declines were reported throughout the private and public sectors. Major seasonal job losses were found in trade, services, construction, and government. When compared to year-ago levels, nonfarm employment rose 46,900 to 1,307,200.

PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERIENCES SHARP DOWNTURN

Employment in the private sector declined sharply in January as 13,300 jobs were lost. Approximately 39% of the decrease occurred in trade, where 5,200 workers were removed from the work force. Seasonal downturns in part-time employment resulted in a 5,300 drop in the retail employment level. Wholesale trade reported a slight increase in employment as wholesale trade-nondurable goods moved up 200 to 25,400.

Construction, with weather-related reductions and less housing starts, trimmed payrolls by 2,100 employees. However, after removing seasonal influences, the construction employment level actually rose 1,200 from December, 1985. Heavy construction contractors lost 500 workers, while special trade contractors declined 400. Construction employment gained 6,500 positions from one year earlier.

The service industry was also affected by seasonal decreases and employment fell 3,300. Sharp reductions were recorded in educational services (-1,000); and hotels

(Continued on page 3)

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and other lodging places (-800). The service employment level, at 208,200, was 11,400 greater than January, 1985.

Staff reductions of 1,100 and 900 were posted in transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing, respectively. Within transportation and public utilities, employment declines were scattered throughout the industry. Communication was the only industry group to report an increase over the month.

Manufacturing with less business and more firm closings continued its downward trend in January. The nondurable-good employee count was lowered 900 to 240,900. Significant losses were found in textile mill products (-600) and apparels and other textile products (-500). Running against the negative trends in soft goods were 300 and 100 upturns in chemicals and allied products; and printing and publishing, respectively. Durable-good employment was unchanged at 121,200 from December to January.

A slump of 700 was reported in finance, insurance, and real estate. This loss in employment was the result of a seasonal dip in real estate.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN JANUARY

Employment in the public sector dropped 1,300 during the month to a level of 256,900. State educational institutions were down 1,000, while other governmental agencies gained 700. Because of reductions in educational employment, the job count at the local level was 1,400 lower than in the previous month. The federal job count saw a slight gain of 200 from December for a total of 39,000.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN JANUARY

Influenced by seasonal downturns, female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 600,800, decreased 7,400 between December and January. Approximately 49% of the monthly decline was in the trade sector as retail trade merchants trimmed their payrolls of 3,600 women. General merchandise stores accounted for 2,500 of the 3,600 layoffs. Wholesale trade remained constant at 13,500 over the month. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate lost 400 positions each; while construction was down 100.

The number of females in manufacturing occupations, dropping 600, slumped to 147,400. Durable and nondurable goods reported losses of 100 and 500, respectively. Plants producing textile products were negatively affected by layoffs causing female employment to slip 300.

Seasonal lags in hotels and other lodging places, along with curtailments in health and educational services, caused the service industry to drop 1,400 to 118,400.

In the public sector, total government declined 900 to 145,500. Local government represented 100% of the decrease. Federal and state government were unchanged from December to January.

In comparison with year-ago totals, female employment in South Carolina gained 22,100. Notable gains in trade (+10,100), government (+8,800) and services (+5,900) were responsible for the growth over the last year. Manufacturing, with a 4,800 downturn, reported the sole decline from one-year earlier.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 7.4% to 7.8% in January. This represented 119,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 5,000 from the December level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to continued seasonal losses in trade, services, and construction. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.7% in January.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
January, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,521,400	1,534,300	1,482,400	1,548,700	1,543,400	1,502,500
Total Employment	1,402,200	1,420,100	1,363,900	1,438,200	1,426,500	1,394,000
Total Unemployment	119,200	114,200	118,500	110,500	116,900	108,500
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.4	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	202,160	208,600	198,290	208,280	213,910	202,030
Total Emplowment	191,810	200,180	188,440	199,140	206,550	193,430
Total Unemployment	10,350	8,420	9,850	9,140	7,360	8,600
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.4	4.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	300,300	311,580	296,100
Total Employment	280,600	294,780	277,950
Total Unemployment	19,700	16,800	18,150
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.4	6.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	115,431	115,780	113,475	116,786	116,229	114,754
Total Employment	106,959	108,063	104,344	108,955	108,206	106,315
Total Unemployment	8,472	7,717	9,131	7,831	8,023	8,439
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.7	8.0	6.7	6.9	7.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston area of the state dropped 1,000 in January. The decline was attributed to significant job losses in trade. Large seasonal declines in retail trade resulted in a 700 downturn in employment as part-time persons were laid off after the holiday season. Wholesale trade was up 100. Also showing downward movement was construction (-300); services (-200); and transportation and public utilities (-100). Manufacturing, at 19,800, was the only industry in the private sector to gain employment. Durable goods were solely responsible for the 100 increase. Finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged at 7,800. Government employment eased upward 100 to reach 49,400. Federal and state government reported similar gains of 100, while local government lost 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm workforce edged upward 200 to 209,700 in January. The major contributor to this rise was the public sector, as government employment rose 400 to 57,900. Both state and local government saw a 200 worker increase, while federal government remained unchanged. In the private sector, finance, insurance, and real estate saw a slight 100 rise in employment as did construction. On the negative side, minor layoffs in durable goods resulted in a 200 decrease in manufacturing. Also losing 200 workers in January were transportation and public utilities. Showing no change over the month were wholesale and retail trade, and services.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA declined by 2,800 in January to a level of 287,700. Losses were heaviest in the private sector, dropping 2,400 from December. Construction, trade, and services reported similar downturns of 600 each. The completion of construction projects was responsible for the construction industry decrease, while the release of personnel hired for the Christmas season affected the trade and service industries. Manufacturing, at 95,800, was down from last month with losses in both the durable - and nondurable-good sectors. Also registering a moderate downturn was transportation and public utilities (-200). In the government sector employment dropped 400 to 38,500. A gain of 200 in state government was more than offset by losses of 500 in local government and 100 in federal government. Overall, nonfarm jobs were up 7,300 over the year-ago figure, due largely to growth in the trade and service industries.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

January's drop in the jobless rate, combined with an unusually large rise in employment, suggests that the economy got off to a strong start this year . . . The unemployment rate fell last month to 6.7% of the labor force from 6.9% in December. The decline left the rate at its lowest rate since March, 1980. Business payrolls increased 566,000 jobs over the month. The gain was the largest since September, 1983, when the statistics were boosted by the settlement of a telephone workers' strike. The employment upturns were concentrated in construction and trade. Manufacturing employment grew 35,000 in January, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. However, the number of factory jobs are still 140,000 below the level of one year earlier. Average weekly hours for factory workers and factory overtime both fell slightly.

New housing starts soared 15.7% in January to their highest level in nearly two years . . .but the strong pace, aided by lower mortgage rates and relatively mild weather, isn't expected to last. Single-family housing starts, climbing 24.5%, accounted for most of the monthly gain. Construction of apartment units edged up 2.5% after rising 10.6% in December. High vacancy rates for rental housing in certain parts of the country and uncertainty about the final form of the pending federal tax-overhaul bill are making many apartment builders cautious. Sizable increases in housing starts were reported in every region of the country except the West, where they were up only 1.8%. The South registered the largest upturn of 17.2%. Building permits slipped 0.2% over the month with every region, except the South, posting a rise in permits.

A sharp drop in oil prices on international markets caused producer prices of finished goods to drop 0.7% in January . . . This decline was the largest since January, 1983. Last month's plunge suggests modest growth ahead for the nation's manufacturers. January's downturn was led by energy prices, which fell 4.2% after rising 2.2% in December. Other areas showing decreases were consumer goods, as prices dropped 0.8%, and capital equipment, where prices fell 0.1%.

Retail sales advanced a slim 0.1% in January . . . but some economists suggest the economy is still likely to show solid gains this quarter. Auto sales, spurred by extensive cut-rate financing by the major auto companies, rose 0.9% last month, after increasing 4.4% in December. Besides auto sales, solid gains were posted by food stores (+0.4%) and gasoline stations (+0.3%). Excluding car sales, however, retail sales fell 0.2% after rising 1.0% in December. Department-store sales declined 2.0% and apparel-store sales fell 3.8%. Durable-good sales rose 0.6% after climbing 3.7% in December, while sales of nondurable goods decreased 0.2% after rising 0.6% the month before.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Despite moderate downturns by energy and food costs, consumer prices rose a modest 0.3% in January . . . The increase was the lowest since a 0.2% rise in September and followed a 0.4% boost in December. The Consumer Price Index showed inflation increasing at the same average monthly rate it has advanced since late 1981.

Americans' average weekly earnings dropped in January . . . After adjusting for inflation, weekly earnings were down 1.0% from December. The setback stemmed from a 0.3% rise in consumer prices and a fall of 0.7% in average earnings. For the past year, Americans' average weekly earnings, after adjusting for inflation, have declined 0.9% from the level in January, 1985.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Aeroquip Corp.	Lancaster	90	This new plant will make hose fittings and take fittings to be supplied to facilities in Toccoa and Carrollton, GA.
JLM, Inc.	Chester	85	The expansion of this company will boost production of blouses from 1,700 dozen per week to 3,000 per week.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	Spartanburg	350	This Pennsylvania based company manufactures air brake equipment for the railway industry.
California Dreaming Restaurant	Charleston	Unknown	This new restaurant will be built in the replica of a fort. Ground breaking is expected by mid-March.

HOURLY EARNINGS INCH UPWARD IN JANUARY

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.02 in January to $7.83. This gain was caused by the nondurable-good sector with an hourly upturn of $0.05 per hour. Within the soft-good sector, significant increases were noted in food and kindred products (+$0.07) and textile mill products (+$0.02). In January, durable-good hourly earnings edged downward as less premiums were paid for piece work. Hourly earnings declined in all industry groups in the hard-good sector, except stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.24) and instruments and related products (+$0.04).

On the national level, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers were down $0.03. Decreases were reported in both durables (-$0.05) and nondurables (-$0.02) during January.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.83	$ 7.81	$ 7.48	$ 9.12	$ 9.31	$ 9.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$324.16	$329.58	$300.70	$383.95	$429.19	$411.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.71	$100.67	$ 95.13	$116.92	$131.09	$130.23

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.60	$ 7.68	$ 7.47	$ 7.63	$ 7.56	$ 7.32
Average Weekly Earnings	$304.76	$321.79	$304.78	$318.93	$325.84	$294.26
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.80	$ 98.29	$ 96.42	$ 97.12	$ 99.52	$ 93.09

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.69	$ 9.72	$ 9.43
Average Weekly Earnings	$393.41	$404.35	$380.03
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.80	$123.50	$120.22

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers worked 0.3 hour less overtime in January. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the reduction. Workers in the hard-good sector lost 0.4 hour, while soft-good workers lost 0.2 hour during January. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were 1.3 hours higher than in January, 1985.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

January, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.7	3.1
Durable Goods	4.2	4.6	3.0
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.8	3.1

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES

The manufacturing production employee workweek fell 0.8 hour during January. A reduction in the number of overtime hours worked was responsible for the overall decline in manufacturing weekly hours. Durable-good weekly hours fell 0.8 hour to 41.9. Within the durable-good sector, significant decreases occurred in machinery, except electr (-1.7 hours); lumber and wood products (-1.5 hours); and furniture and fixtures (-1.5 hours).

The nondurable-good workforce saw a loss of 0.8 hour during the month. Within the soft-good sector, notable losses were recorded in printing and publishing (-1.8 hours); food and kindred products (-1.3 hours); and paper and allied products (-1.2 hours).

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers fell 1.0 hour during January. Both durables (-1.1 hours) and nondurables (-0.8 hour) experienced hourly reductions.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 2.5 points to 106.2 in January. Production worker employment which lost 1,100 positions and an 0.8 hour decrease in average weekly hours were the primary causes for the sharp downward movement. The January index was 0.2 point greater than the year-ago figure of 106.0.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

January, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	106.2	108.7	106.0
Durable-Good Productivity Index	144.4	147.8	145.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.6	95.8	93.1
Textile Productivity Index	67.2	68.6	69.0
Apparel Productivity Index	101.0	104.8	98.0

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

The unemployment rate increased over the month in 44 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, January's rate was higher in 31 counties. January's jobless rate ranged from a high of 19.6% in McCormick to a low of 4.4% in Richland, Lexington, and Dorchester Counties.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 43 counties with one county remaining unchanged. Twenty-two of these counties showed a decrease in manufacturing and 43 counties showed a decrease in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-two counties decreased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to the year ago figures, 37 counties showed a decrease in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Clerk Typist	73	None	N/A	12	X		$13,520	X		Kingstree
Surgical Technician	15	Respiratory Tech.	13	14	X		$ 8,840		X	Hartsville
Plant Engineer	98	Manager Maintenance	48	14	X		$31,980	X		Lancaster
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$25,000	X		Sumter
Public Relations Rep.	16	Mental Retard. Con.	48	18	X		$16,500		X	Greenwood
Tool Designer	76	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000		X	Rock Hill
Mechanical Engineer	16	Production Super.	07	16	X		$20,000		X	Union
Bookkeeper	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Clinton
Manager, Credit	06	Man., Retail Store	36	16	X		$12,000		X	Spartanburg
Design Draftsman	34	None	N/A	14	X		$16,640	X		Florence
Chemical Engineer	00	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Mechanical Designer	45	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Respiratory Therapist	48	Truck Driver	06	13	X		$12,000		X	Conway

*There are currently more than 113,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1307.2	1321.8	1260.3	- 14.6	+ 46.9
Total Private	1050.3	1063.6	1018.3	- 13.3	+ 32.0
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	83.8	85.9	77.3	- 2.1	+ 6.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	12.4	11.2	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	4.1	3.6	- 0.5	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.3	7.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Special Trade Contractors	40.9	41.3	37.7	- 0.4	+ 3.2
Electrical Work	8.7	8.8	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.1	363.0	371.1	- 0.9	- 9.0
Durable Goods	121.2	121.2	124.3	0.0	- 3.1
Nondurable Goods	240.9	241.8	246.8	- 0.9	- 5.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.0	57.1	55.2	- 1.1	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.6	15.6	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	2.9	3.0	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	12.2	12.1	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.3	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.7	16.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric Services	11.0	11.0	11.1	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	282.2	287.4	261.7	- 5.2	+ 20.5
Wholesale Trade	56.1	56.0	52.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.7	30.8	29.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.0	13.1	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.4	25.2	23.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.8	7.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
Retail Trade	226.1	231.4	208.8	- 5.3	+ 17.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.2	10.1	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	30.4	28.0	- 3.3	- 0.9
Department Stores	18.8	20.7	19.6	- 1.9	- 0.8
Food Stores	39.3	39.7	37.0	- 0.4	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	36.9	37.2	35.1	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.3	57.0	54.5	- 0.7	+ 1.8
Banking	15.1	14.9	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.8	14.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.1	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.0	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.6	5.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Services	208.2	211.5	196.8	- 3.3	+ 11.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.5	17.3	15.6	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Health Services	43.3	43.7	42.1	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Hospitals	14.9	14.8	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	21.6	22.6	20.8	- 1.0	+ 0.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	13.5	12.1	- 1.4	0.0
Total Government	256.9	258.2	242.0	- 1.3	+ 14.9
Total Federal Government	39.0	38.8	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Total State Government	78.7	79.0	74.1	- 0.3	+ 4.6
State Education	33.3	34.3	31.1	- 1.0	+ 2.2
Other State Government	45.4	44.7	43.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	139.2	140.4	130.7	- 1.2	+ 8.5
Local Education	84.7	86.1	77.7	- 1.4	+ 7.0
Other Local Government	54.5	54.3	53.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1985
Manufacturing	362.1	363.0	371.1	- 0.9	- 9.0
Durable Goods	121.2	121.2	124.3	0.0	- 3.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.1	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.9	0.0	- 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.7	10.6	- 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	- 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.6	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	29.1	30.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.6	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.8	0.0	- 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.5	21.5	22.9	0.0	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 1.4
Household Appliances	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.7	9.1	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.2	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.8	7.6	7.4	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.5	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.7	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.9	241.8	246.8	- 0.9	- 5.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.7	14.6	0.0	+ 1.1
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.0	102.6	108.3	- 0.6	- 6.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	27.9	31.4	- 0.1	- 3.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.5	31.9	- 0.1	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.3	7.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.0	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	7.0	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.8	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.8	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.9	45.7	- 0.5	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.4	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.7	15.0	15.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.4	2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.5	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	8.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.8	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.2	32.5	+ 0.3	0.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.6	15.3	16.6	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.0	20.1	19.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1329.6	1318.1	1281.5	+ 11.5	+ 48.1
Total Private	1074.3	1065.6	1040.9	+ 8.7	+ 33.4
Construction	87.9	86.7	81.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.8
Manufacturing	363.7	362.5	372.7	+ 1.2	- 9.0
Durable Goods	122.0	121.1	125.1	- 0.9	- 3.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.3	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.8	10.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	29.0	30.5	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.5	21.4	22.9	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods	241.7	241.4	247.6	+ 0.3	- 5.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.0	14.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.1
Textile Mill Products	101.7	102.5	108.0	- 0.8	- 6.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.6	31.3	+ 0.1	- 3.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.2	31.9	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.9	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.6	46.0	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.8	0.0	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	15.0	15.7	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.6	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.0	9.8	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.5	32.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.6	15.5	16.6	+ 0.1	- 1.0

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Net Change From: Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.7	56.9	55.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	16.6	16.6	16.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	12.1	12.1	12.3	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.7	16.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	291.4	284.0	270.3	+ 7.4	+ 21.1
Wholesale Trade	57.0	56.1	53.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.2
Retail Trade	234.4	227.9	216.5	+ 6.5	+ 17.9
General Merchandise Stores	27.0	26.9	27.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Food Stores	40.5	39.5	38.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.7	57.8	55.8	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.0	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Services	215.2	216.0	203.4	- 0.8	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.0	20.4	18.9	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Educational Services	20.8	21.4	20.0	- 0.6	+ 0.8
Total Government	255.3	252.5	240.6	+ 2.8	+ 14.7
Total Federal Government	39.4	39.0	37.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Total State Government	79.0	77.4	74.4	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
Total Local Government	136.9	136.1	128.6	+ 0.8	+ 8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	287.7	290.5	280.4	209.7	209.5	200.3
Construction	19.4	20.0	18.2	12.9	12.8	11.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.7	9.9	9.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.8	96.1	99.3	27.9	28.1	28.2
Durable Goods	29.1	29.3	30.3	13.5	13.7	14.1
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.5	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.1	11.1	11.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.4	4.9	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.7	66.8	69.0	14.4	14.4	14.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.1	33.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.6	11.0	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	10.8	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.9	10.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.6	5.6	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.3	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	7.9	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.4	4.6	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66.3	66.9	62.5	46.0	46.0	43.4
Wholesale Trade	15.6	15.6	15.1	12.6	12.4	12.1
Retail Trade	50.7	51.3	47.4	33.4	33.6	31.3
General Merchandise Stores	7.3	7.5	6.6	4.4	4.5	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.1	10.8	17.3	17.2	16.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	46.3	46.9	43.1	38.0	38.0	35.4
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.6	9.1
Health Services	-	-	-	7.4	7.4	6.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Total Government	38.5	38.9	36.3	57.9	57.5	56.3
Total Federal Government	1.9	2.0	1.8	8.1	8.1	7.9
Total State Government	11.2	11.0	10.1	31.0	30.8	30.8
Total Local Government	25.4	25.9	24.4	18.8	18.6	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	173.8	174.8	167.5	42.9	42.6	41.7
Construction	12.5	12.8	12.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing	19.8	19.7	19.9	12.4	12.2	12.3
Durable Goods	11.1	11.0	10.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	9.0	10.0	9.9	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.1	8.6	5.1	5.1	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.0	42.6	40.6	8.0	8.0	7.5
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.9	34.6	32.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	7.8	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	33.2	33.4	30.9	8.2	8.2	7.1
Total Government	49.4	49.3	47.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.0	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.2	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.0	17.1	16.1	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.5	47.7	46.8	46.9	45.1
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.9	3.4	3.3	2.9
Manufacturing	19.7	19.9	20.6	13.0	13.2	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.8	15.5	8.7	8.9	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.3	9.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.4	10.4	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.7	5.8	5.3	7.5	7.5	6.9
Total Government	7.5	7.4	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1986

Industry	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Net Change From	
				Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	600.8	608.2	578.7	- 7.4	+ 22.1
Total Private	455.3	461.8	442.0	- 6.5	+ 13.3
Construction	6.8	6.9	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	147.4	148.0	152.2	- 0.6	- 4.8
Durable Goods	38.6	38.7	40.1	- 0.1	- 1.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.8	12.7	13.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	108.8	109.3	112.1	- 0.5	- 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.2	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	43.5	43.8	46.1	- 0.3	- 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.0	12.0	13.5	0.0	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	13.0	14.1	- 0.1	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.0	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.9	38.9	- 0.3	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.1	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.1	13.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Children's Outerwear	5.5	5.6	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.8	12.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Communication	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	134.9	138.5	124.8	- 3.6	+ 10.1
Wholesale Trade	13.5	13.5	12.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.8	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	121.4	125.0	111.9	- 3.6	+ 9.5
General Merchandise Stores	20.3	22.8	20.9	- 2.5	- 0.6
Food Stores	18.0	18.2	16.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.0	35.4	33.6	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Banking	11.2	11.2	10.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	118.4	119.8	112.5	- 1.4	+ 5.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.1	11.7	10.4	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Health Services	35.8	36.1	34.9	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Hospitals	12.5	12.5	12.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Educational Services	13.5	13.8	12.7	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Total Government	145.5	146.4	136.7	- 0.9	+ 8.8
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.9	11.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	42.8	42.8	40.3	0.0	+ 2.5
State Education	16.0	16.4	14.9	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Other State Government	26.8	26.4	25.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	90.8	91.7	84.8	- 0.9	+ 6.0
Local Education	63.5	64.6	58.3	- 1.1	+ 5.2
Other Local Government	27.3	27.1	26.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.4	283.5	290.2	324.16	329.58	300.70	41.4	42.2	40.2	7.83	7.81	7.48
DURABLE GOODS	93.4	93.6	95.5	336.46	344.97	313.53	41.9	42.8	41.2	8.03	8.06	7.61
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.4	12.3	303.89	315.66	297.19	41.8	43.3	42.7	7.27	7.29	6.96
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.3	259.01	272.68	253.13	38.6	40.1	39.8	6.71	6.80	6.36
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.3	8.1	408.09	392.04	362.95	44.6	44.0	42.5	9.15	8.91	8.54
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.2	12.0	323.52	329.10	295.37	40.9	41.5	39.7	7.91	7.93	7.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.7	20.7	21.6	351.96	368.42	343.20	41.9	43.6	41.6	8.40	8.45	8.25
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.4	320.54	346.32	323.05	41.2	44.4	41.9	7.78	7.80	7.71
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.6	16.5	17.5	304.70	317.89	276.06	40.9	41.5	40.3	7.45	7.66	6.85
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.7	4.7	305.73	308.77	295.46	39.5	40.1	39.5	7.74	7.70	7.48
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.0	189.9	194.7	317.70	321.79	294.18	41.1	41.9	39.7	7.73	7.68	7.41
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.3	9.4	268.52	274.21	263.33	40.5	41.8	40.7	6.63	6.56	6.47
Textile Mill Products	89.5	90.1	95.1	298.38	301.86	278.70	41.5	42.1	40.1	7.19	7.17	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.3	25.4	28.6	301.56	299.29	283.50	42.0	41.8	40.5	7.18	7.16	7.00
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.6	28.7	303.16	303.28	277.81	40.1	40.6	38.8	7.56	7.47	7.16
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.4	6.8	294.37	293.48	262.28	44.2	44.4	39.5	6.66	6.61	6.64
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.2	12.4	308.26	331.50	286.80	41.6	44.2	40.0	7.41	7.50	7.17
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	3.0	2.9	305.34	326.56	315.15	41.6	43.6	44.2	7.34	7.49	7.13
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.3	8.3	268.80	271.54	255.23	42.0	42.1	41.3	6.40	6.45	6.18
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.5	38.1	197.74	202.80	182.37	38.1	39.0	35.9	5.19	5.20	5.08
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.3	8.9	190.38	190.88	161.37	38.0	38.1	32.6	5.01	5.01	4.95
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.3	12.6	170.50	175.68	180.48	36.2	37.3	37.6	4.71	4.71	4.80
Paper and Allied Products	11.0	11.0	11.0	520.13	538.66	494.50	44.8	46.0	43.8	11.61	11.71	11.29
Printing and Publishing	5.5	5.4	5.3	291.98	308.09	292.57	37.1	38.9	37.8	7.87	7.92	7.74
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	19.7	20.3	502.36	510.41	449.35	42.9	43.0	41.8	11.71	11.87	10.75

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
January, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.8	14.2	383.95	429.19	411.66	42.1	46.1	44.6	9.12	9.31	9.23
Durable Goods	8.4	8.5	8.4	372.77	442.88	414.95	42.7	49.1	47.1	8.73	9.02	8.81
Nondurable Goods	5.8	6.3	6.3	399.64	410.48	407.63	41.2	42.1	41.3	9.70	9.75	9.87

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
All Manufacturing	19.7	19.9	20.2	304.76	321.79	304.78	40.1	41.9	40.8	7.60	7.60	7.47
Durable Goods	9.2	9.4	9.4	277.29	305.29	291.37	39.5	41.2	40.3	7.02	7.41	7.23
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	261.19	330.19	291.62	39.1	44.5	41.9	6.68	7.42	6.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.7	1.8	323.21	316.78	304.07	40.1	37.4	38.2	8.06	8.47	7.96
Nondurable Goods	10.5	10.6	10.8	328.86	337.39	316.00	40.6	42.6	41.2	8.10	7.92	7.67
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.9	1.8	282.00	293.16	262.92	40.0	42.0	39.3	7.05	6.98	6.69
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.7	2.0	186.85	189.27	178.48	37.9	40.1	36.8	4.93	4.72	4.85

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
All Manufacturing	72.2	74.1	76.8	318.93	325.84	294.26	41.8	43.1	40.2	7.63	7.56	7.32
Durable Goods	21.0	21.5	22.2	334.36	335.07	302.35	41.9	42.2	40.1	7.98	7.94	7.54
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	8.2	8.5	345.26	358.66	336.60	41.2	42.8	41.2	8.38	8.38	8.17
Nondurable Goods	51.2	52.6	54.6	312.33	321.16	290.65	41.9	43.4	40.2	7.49	7.40	7.23
Textile Mill Products	27.0	28.1	29.7	301.86	310.18	283.27	42.1	43.2	40.7	7.17	7.18	6.96
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	9.8	10.7	288.00	293.76	287.58	40.0	40.8	41.2	7.20	7.20	6.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.3	10.0	314.58	313.90	282.49	42.8	43.0	39.9	7.35	7.30	7.08
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.2	1.2	321.07	347.65	230.95	48.5	51.2	36.6	6.62	6.79	6.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.7	2.7	277.62	313.72	266.42	42.0	46.0	40.8	6.61	6.82	6.53
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.8	8.4	8.7	197.16	195.67	185.01	42.4	41.9	37.3	4.65	4.67	4.96
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.8	1.9	164.42	162.99	143.78	37.2	36.3	31.6	4.42	4.49	4.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.9	408.80	426.76	382.30	41.8	44.5	41.6	9.78	9.59	9.19

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
January, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,290	6,500	6,450	3,420	3,560	3,770	2,870	2,940	2,690
AIKEN---------	42,080	42,540	40,980	18,590	18,510	19,130	23,480	24,040	21,850
ALLENDALE-----	2,760	2,990	2,930	1,110	1,260	1,250	1,650	1,730	1,680
ANDERSON------	47,720	48,670	46,760	19,910	20,020	20,630	27,810	28,640	26,130
BAMBERG-------	4,290	4,370	4,490	1,420	1,430	1,730	2,870	2,940	2,760
BARNWELL------	7,980	8,040	7,310	3,420	3,370	3,230	4,560	4,670	4,090
BEAUFORT------	31,050	31,870	25,370	1,210	1,220	980	29,840	30,640	24,390
BERKELEY------	21,100	21,100	20,300	5,700	5,700	6,000	15,400	15,400	14,300
CALHOUN-------	3,580	3,640	3,750	2,070	2,070	2,180	1,510	1,570	1,560
CHARLESTON----	137,100	138,000	132,300	9,700	9,700	9,700	127,400	128,300	122,600
CHEROKEE------	16,260	16,610	15,730	8,550	8,630	8,460	7,710	7,980	7,260
CHESTER-------	10,890	11,160	11,000	5,440	5,520	5,740	5,454	5,640	5,260
CHESTERFIELD--	12,620	12,840	11,860	6,950	7,000	6,750	5,670	5,850	5,110
CLARENDON-----	6,550	6,610	5,980	1,690	1,650	1,640	4,870	4,960	4,340
COLLETON------	9,390	9,520	9,150	2,540	2,530	2,620	6,850	6,990	6,520
DARLINGTON----	18,760	18,950	18,670	6,920	6,890	7,270	11,840	12,070	11,390
DILLON--------	8,770	8,900	8,560	3,570	3,560	3,390	5,205	5,340	5,170
DORCHESTER----	15,600	15,700	14,900	4,400	4,300	4,200	11,200	11,400	10,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,210	4,300	4,400	1,930	1,930	2,060	2,280	2,360	2,340
FAIRFIELD-----	6,580	6,750	6,520	2,410	2,460	2,500	4,180	4,300	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,330	47,060	44,220	13,240	13,350	13,220	33,100	33,710	30,990
GEORGETOWN----	14,990	15,220	13,780	4,680	4,680	4,180	10,310	10,540	9,610
GREENVILLE----	164,100	165,900	159,200	48,300	48,500	49,600	115,800	117,400	109,600
GREENWOOD-----	25,760	26,070	26,600	10,850	11,000	12,140	14,910	15,070	14,460
HAMPTON-------	4,690	4,700	4,940	1,720	1,670	1,810	2,980	3,030	3,130
HORRY---------	48,820	50,640	44,010	5,600	5,640	6,500	43,220	45,000	37,510
JASPER--------	3,220	3,260	3,060	210	200	220	3,010	3,060	2,840
KERSHAW-------	14,440	14,640	14,320	6,660	6,620	6,850	7,780	8,020	7,470
LANCASTER-----	17,500	17,910	17,400	9,220	9,380	9,800	8,290	8,540	7,610
LAURENS-------	17,210	17,480	17,070	7,730	7,730	8,100	9,480	9,750	8,970
LEE-----------	3,220	3,290	3,100	1,000	1,020	1,030	2,220	2,270	2,070
LEXINGTON-----	46,100	46,300	44,800	13,300	13,400	13,500	32,800	32,900	31,300
McCORMICK-----	1,790	1,690	1,850	770	640	790	1,020	1,050	1,060
MARION--------	11,240	11,480	11,010	5,510	5,410	5,230	5,730	6,070	5,780
MARLBORO------	8,440	8,560	8,380	4,020	4,050	4,270	4,410	4,510	4,120
NEWBERRY------	10,540	10,760	10,470	4,830	4,850	5,130	5,710	5,900	5,340
OCONEE--------	20,980	21,310	19,780	9,750	9,780	9,760	11,230	11,530	10,030
ORANGEBURG----	26,700	26,840	26,500	9,150	8,950	9,260	17,560	17,890	17,240
PICKENS-------	29,700	29,900	28,800	11,300	11,300	12,000	18,400	18,600	16,800
RICHLAND------	163,600	163,200	155,500	14,600	14,700	14,700	149,000	148,500	140,800
SALUDA--------	3,060	3,170	2,790	1,120	1,210	1,090	1,940	1,960	1,700
SPARTANBURG---	93,900	94,700	92,400	36,200	36,300	37,700	57,700	58,400	54,700
SUMTER--------	28,830	29,350	28,090	8,290	8,390	8,690	20,540	20,960	19,390
UNION---------	10,080	10,130	9,800	5,760	5,690	5,640	4,320	4,440	4,160
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,880	10,000	9,020	3,850	3,880	3,320	6,030	6,120	5,700
YORK----------	42,370	42,750	40,780	12,530	12,340	12,320	29,840	30,410	28,460

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
January, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,360	10,730	10,610	1,310	1,160	1,080	12.6	10.8	10.2
AIKEN---------	51,570	53,040	50,380	3,670	3,130	3,390	7.1	5.9	6.7
ALLENDALE-----	4,340	4,550	4,560	550	350	440	12.7	7.7	9.6
ANDERSON------	64,610	66,450	65,040	5,540	4,710	5,670	8.6	7.1	8.7
BAMBERG-------	6,450	6,660	6,820	670	610	640	10.4	9.2	9.4
BARNWELL------	9,290	9,500	8,890	700	620	800	7.5	6.5	9.0
BEAUFORT------	34,240	35,770	29,080	1,900	1,560	1,670	5.5	4.4	5.7
BERKELEY------	48,010	49,620	48,070	2,210	1,820	3,080	4.6	3.7	6.4
CALHOUN-------	4,590	4,750	4,980	400	350	470	8.7	7.4	9.4
CHARLESTON----	124,060	127,830	120,690	6,830	5,480	5,520	5.5	4.3	4.6
CHEROKEE------	21,330	22,060	20,870	1,780	1,580	1,470	8.3	7.2	7.0
CHESTER-------	13,570	13,800	14,030	1,810	1,440	1,920	13.3	10.4	13.7
CHESTERFIELD--	19,380	19,790	18,650	1,950	1,570	1,760	10.1	7.9	9.4
CLARENDON-----	11,960	12,200	11,210	1,360	1,190	1,200	11.4	9.8	10.7
COLLETON------	17,390	17,640	17,170	1,540	1,120	1,070	8.9	6.3	6.2
DARLINGTON----	26,110	26,600	26,660	3,010	2,610	3,050	11.5	9.8	11.4
DILLON--------	13,830	14,220	14,240	1,480	1,330	1,870	10.7	9.4	13.1
DORCHESTER----	30,100	31,170	29,510	1,320	1,130	1,240	4.4	3.6	4.2
EDGEFIELD-----	6,620	6,990	7,200	430	480	530	6.5	6.9	7.4
FAIRFIELD-----	9,050	9,340	9,110	920	750	810	10.2	8.0	8.9
FLORENCE------	51,870	53,000	51,370	4,680	3,940	5,190	9.0	7.4	10.1
GEORGETOWN----	21,380	21,470	20,640	3,380	2,780	3,720	15.8	12.9	18.0
GREENVILLE----	151,050	156,820	148,970	8,730	7,310	8,000	5.8	4.7	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	26,880	27,530	27,980	2,760	2,570	2,550	10.3	9.3	9.1
HAMPTON-------	6,740	6,750	6,880	880	720	580	13.1	10.7	8.4
HORRY---------	61,280	62,620	55,780	8,970	6,990	7,270	14.6	11.2	13.0
JASPER--------	5,990	6,050	5,670	620	470	450	10.4	7.8	7.9
KERSHAW-------	17,390	17,800	17,670	1,440	1,250	1,490	8.3	7.0	8.4
LANCASTER-----	25,370	25,190	25,040	2,970	1,770	2,270	11.7	7.0	9.1
LAURENS-------	21,680	22,040	21,540	2,220	1,830	1,790	10.2	8.3	8.3
LEE-----------	7,970	8,310	8,030	750	700	740	9.4	8.4	9.2
LEXINGTON-----	73,860	75,990	71,420	3,220	2,730	2,810	4.4	3.6	3.9
McCORMICK-----	2,850	2,870	2,860	560	690	470	19.6	24.0	16.4
MARION--------	14,420	14,440	14,450	2,200	1,660	2,180	15.3	11.5	15.1
MARLBORO------	12,550	12,820	12,350	1,990	1,830	1,610	15.9	14.3	13.0
NEWBERRY------	13,850	14,250	13,880	1,020	850	890	7.4	6.0	6.4
OCONEE--------	25,740	26,350	25,010	1,810	1,520	1,970	7.0	5.8	7.9
ORANGEBURG----	35,880	36,610	36,030	3,300	2,840	2,910	9.2	7.8	8.1
PICKENS-------	42,710	44,420	42,610	2,860	2,560	3,140	6.7	5.8	7.4
RICHLAND------	134,430	137,920	130,610	5,920	4,630	5,790	4.4	3.4	4.4
SALUDA--------	7,010	7,330	6,590	610	510	530	8.7	7.0	8.0
SPARTANBURG---	106,530	110,340	104,510	8,100	6,930	7,010	7.6	6.3	6.7
SUMTER--------	33,930	34,650	33,010	3,640	3,070	2,840	10.7	8.9	8.6
UNION---------	14,240	14,520	13,950	1,540	1,440	1,330	10.8	9.9	9.5
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,660	16,020	14,890	1,640	1,440	1,710	10.5	9.0	11.5
YORK----------	63,350	65,790	63,200	4,040	3,400	4,000	6.4	5.2	6.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
January, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
ANDERSON	12,600	12,890	12,680	11,210	11,710	11,260	1,390	1,180	1,420	11.0	9.2	11.2
CHARLESTON	33,190	34,210	32,290	31,410	32,780	30,850	1,780	1,430	1,440	5.4	4.2	4.5
COLUMBIA	43,970	45,020	42,730	41,660	43,210	40,470	2,310	1,810	2,260	5.3	4.0	5.3
FLORENCE	14,270	14,590	14,120	13,050	13,570	12,770	1,220	1,020	1,350	8.5	7.0	9.6
GREENVILLE	29,440	30,500	29,010	27,410	28,800	27,150	2,030	1,700	1,860	6.9	5.6	6.4
GREENWOOD	9,630	9,870	10,030	8,670	8,970	9,140	960	900	890	10.0	9.1	8.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	19,970	20,440	19,330	18,310	19,110	17,990	1,660	1,330	1,340	8.3	6.5	6.9
ROCK HILL	20,250	20,980	20,200	18,720	19,690	18,680	1,530	1,290	1,520	7.6	6.1	7.5
SPARTANBURG	21,910	22,630	21,450	19,920	20,930	19,730	1,990	1,700	1,720	9.1	7.5	8.0
SUMTER	10,310	10,520	10,030	9,170	9,560	9,140	1,140	960	890	11.1	9.1	8.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1985
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

Industry	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1985	June 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Monthly Average 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1260.3	1261.7	1278.5	1295.4	1304.0	1311.0	1296.2	1301.1	1318.7	1321.3	1319.6	1321.8	1299.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Construction	77.3	77.8	81.0	81.8	84.1	86.2	86.6	87.4	86.3	86.3	85.7	85.9	83.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.2	11.3	12.0	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
Special Trade Contractors	37.7	37.9	39.2	39.6	40.3	41.5	42.0	42.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	40.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.7
Electrical Work	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #17)	371.1	367.4	366.5	367.6	364.0	364.9	361.6	363.0	364.9	363.9	363.6	363.0	365.1
Durable Goods	124.3	123.5	123.9	123.2	122.4	122.7	120.9	121.2	122.4	122.0	121.9	121.2	122.5
Nondurable Goods	246.8	243.9	242.6	244.4	241.6	242.2	240.7	241.8	242.5	241.9	241.7	241.8	242.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.2	55.3	55.5	55.7	56.4	57.0	56.9	57.0	56.9	56.6	57.1	57.1	56.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.3
Water Transportation	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.7
Communication	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.5	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.5
Electric Services	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	261.7	260.9	266.8	274.5	278.8	283.9	287.8	289.6	287.8	284.4	283.6	287.4	278.9
Wholesale Trade	52.9	53.1	53.9	54.2	54.4	55.3	56.3	56.7	56.5	56.7	55.9	56.0	55.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.6	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.4	25.1	25.7	26.1	25.9	26.0	25.3	25.2	25.0
Groceries and Related Products	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6
Groceries, General Line	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9

TABLE 16 (continued)
1985
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

Industry	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1985	June 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Monthly Average 1985
Retail Trade	208.8	207.8	212.9	220.3	224.4	228.6	231.5	232.9	231.3	227.7	227.7	231.4	223.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	26.8	26.8	26.6	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.3	27.4	28.4	30.4	27.6
Department Stores	19.6	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.8	18.5	18.5	19.3	20.7	18.9
Food Stores	37.0	36.8	37.1	38.4	38.9	39.2	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.7	38.8
Grocery Stores	35.1	34.9	35.1	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.1	37.2	36.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	54.5	54.7	55.8	56.7	57.5	58.4	58.7	58.8	58.0	57.6	57.4	57.0	57.1
Banking	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
Insurance Carriers	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Services	196.8	198.3	203.6	209.2	212.0	215.4	215.5	215.3	216.6	215.5	212.9	211.5	210.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.6	16.2	17.7	19.9	20.8	22.1	22.3	22.2	21.1	19.6	18.3	17.3	19.4
Health Services	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.7	43.0	43.5	43.6	43.8	43.8	43.7	43.8	43.7	43.2
Hospitals	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8
Educational Services	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.3	19.6	18.2	18.2	21.6	23.0	23.0	22.6	21.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.4	13.0	13.9	13.9	13.5	12.5
Total Government	242.0	245.6	247.5	248.1	249.4	243.4	227.3	228.2	246.5	255.3	257.6	258.2	245.8
Total Federal Government	37.2	37.2	37.6	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.8	38.0
Total State Government	74.1	75.9	76.2	76.5	76.7	73.8	73.0	72.0	75.4	79.0	79.4	79.0	75.9
State Education	31.1	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.6	29.4	28.5	27.4	31.1	34.6	34.9	34.3	31.8
Other State Government	43.0	43.4	43.6	43.8	44.1	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.7	44.1
Total Local Government	130.7	132.5	133.7	133.5	134.8	131.3	116.0	118.0	133.1	138.2	140.0	140.4	131.8
Local Education	77.7	79.4	80.3	80.0	81.2	76.4	61.2	63.4	79.1	84.3	85.9	86.1	77.9
Other Local Government	53.0	53.1	53.4	53.5	53.6	54.9	54.8	54.6	54.0	53.9	54.1	54.3	53.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 17
1985
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

Industry	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1985	June 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Monthly Average 1985
Manufacturing	371.1	367.4	366.5	367.6	364.0	364.9	361.6	363.0	364.9	363.9	363.6	363.0	365.1
Durable Goods	124.3	123.5	123.9	123.2	122.4	122.7	120.9	121.2	122.4	122.0	121.9	121.2	122.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.9
Household Furniture	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.1	30.2	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.0	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.9	22.6	22.4	22.0	21.5	21.7	21.3	21.2	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Household Appliances	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplie	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transportation Equipment	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Nondurable Goods	246.8	243.9	242.6	244.4	241.6	242.2	240.7	241.8	242.5	241.9	241.7	241.8	242.7
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.1
Meat Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5

TABLE 17 (continued)
1985
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

Industry	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1985	June 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Monthly Average 1985
Textile Mill Products	108.3	106.3	150.2	106.4	104.1	103.6	102.4	102.6	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.6	104.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.4	30.0	30.2	30.5	29.3	28.6	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.0	27.7	27.9	29.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.9	31.5	31.3	31.4	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.5	30.4
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.6	14.8	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.4	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.[illegible]	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.0	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.7	44.9	44.3	44.8	44.5	44.5	44.0	44.5	44.8	44.9	45.0	44.9	44.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.2
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7
Newspapers	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.2	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.2	19.5	20.0	20.1	20.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, and Ted Gladden.

4/14/86

S7155-2

Change in Labor Force Data -- See Page 7

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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FEBRUARY, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES IN FEBRUARY

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK IN FEBRUARY

Recovering from seasonal job losses in January, South Carolina nonagricultural employment rose 6,800 to 1,313,100 in February. Notable gains were reported in services, local government, and state government. In comparison to one year earlier, February 1986's nonfarm employment was up 51,400.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT UP IN FEBRUARY

A large employment advance in services caused the private sector employment level to increase 2,300 to 1,052,900. The surge in service employment was triggered by a 1,300 upturn in educational services. Also registering moderate gains in service employment were hotels and other lodging places, and health services. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a slight increase in employment as 300 jobs were added during the month.

On the negative side, employment drops were recorded in wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and public utilities. Wholesale and retail employment continued its seasonal decline by losing 600 more workers. The bulk of the decrease was centered in the retail sector (-500). Notable downturns were reported in general merchandise stores and food stores. Negative employment trends were registered in

(Continued on page 3)

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building materials and garden supplies. The wholesale trade sector suffered an over-the-month loss of 100 workers. Wholesale trade-nondurable goods was responsible for 100% of the downturn. Transportation and public utilities dropped 400 jobs from January to February. Employment losses occurred in every division, except trucking and warehousing which gained 100 positions. Water transportation accounted for the largest decline (-300) during the month.

Construction trimmed 200 workers in February. Most of the downswing occurred in special trade contractors. With declining interest rates and warmer weather expected, construction should expand over the next few months.

Manufacturing, repeating last month's employment level of 361,700, remained constant from one-month earlier. A 200 gain in the durable-good sector was offset by a 200 drop in nondurables. Within durables, gains of 200 each were noted in furniture and fixtures, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Firm closings caused nondurables to shrink as food and kindred products, and chemical and allied products reported downturns of 300 and 200, respectively. Of significance, expanding business activity throughout the apparel industry caused a 400 job upturn in apparel and other textile products. Textile mill products added 100 jobs in February.

NONFACULTY JOB COUNT BOOSTS PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The number of nonfaculty staff members returning to work caused a strong upward surge in government employment in February. There were 4,500 jobs added to the government job count over the month. Major increases in local (+2,400) and state education (+1,400) were primarily responsible for the growth in government. The local government division, up 2,600, realized the largest employment gain in February. Job-holders in the state division saw employment upturns of 2,000. On the negative side, federal government lost 100 positions from one month earlier.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP IN FEBRUARY

Female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 604,900, increased 4,200 during February. Expansion in the government sector accounted for 69% of the total monthly gain. Local and state government education added 1,800 and 700 jobs, respectively. Federal government remained constant over the month.

Services, influenced by hiring in education, and hotels and other lodging places, picked up 1,700 females in February. Construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate reported slight upturns of 100 each. On the negative side, layoffs in wholesale and retail trade (-400) were related to the winding down of both the Christmas shopping season and after-Christmas clearance sales. Manufacturing employment declined 100 during the month. Durable goods experienced an increase of 100 females, which was more than offset by a 200 downturn in nondurable goods. Of significant note, textile mill products gained 100 jobs, after losing 300 positions in January. Transportation and public utilities, the final major division in the private sector, decreased 100 from January to February.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 25,900. All major divisions reported expansions over the year, except manufacturing which lost 2,600 positions. Wholesale and retail trade (+10,700) recorded the largest upturn, followed by government (+8,700), and services (+7,100).

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 7.8% to 7.6% in February, following a sharp rise the previous month. This represented 115,300 jobless individuals, a decline of 3,900 from the January level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to the spring semester rehiring of non-faculty personnel at colleges and universities. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in February.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,523,300	1,521,400	1,504,700	1,545,900	1,548,900	1,527,300
Total Employment	1,408,000	1,402,200	1,391,900	1,436,400	1,438,200	1,420,300
Total Unemployment	115,300	119,200	112,800	109,500	110,500	107,000
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	201,960	202,220	199,390	207,530	208,340	203,520
Total Employment	191,730	191,870	190,130	198,950	199,200	195,610
Total Unemployment	10,230	10,350	9,260	8,580	9,140	7,910
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	301,460	300,370	297,550
Total Employment	282,340	280,680	297,550
Total Unemployment	19,120	19,690	19,030
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	115,725	115,431	113,592	117,088	116,786	114,982
Total Employment	106,685	106,959	104,690	108,561	108,955	106,587
Total Unemployment	9,041	8,472	8,902	8,527	7,831	8,395
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.7	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural work force declined 300 persons during February. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 4,200. Major employment downturns were noted in manufacturing (-500), and transportation and public utilities (-400). Within manufacturing, durable goods dropped 400, while nondurables lost 100. Also experiencing moderate decreases were construction (-100) and trade (-100). The entire drop in trade could be traced to seasonal losses in the retail division. On the positive side, government and services reported similar increases of 400. The return of nonfaculty personnel in the state and local divisions was responsible for the increase in government. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a constant employment level during February.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia nonfarm job count at 209,500, rose 900 in February. This increase reflected an upward seasonal trend in government, services, and trade. The growth in government employment was centered in the state division, where 800 nonfaculty and legislative staff members resumed their jobs. Local government's employment total was 100 larger than January's level of 18,500, while the federal division was unchanged at 8,200. As business activity rose over the month, service and trade employment enjoyed similar upturns of 200 positions. Responding to reductions caused by less demand for products and increased imports, manufacturing employment fell 400 in February. Both durable and nondurable goods shared equally in this decline. Those industries reporting constant employment levels over the month were construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA increased by 100 in February to a level of 288,300. Increases were heaviest in the government sector, rising 800 from January. State and local government reported upturns of 400 each due to the seasonality of nonfaculty school staff and legislative staff members. Federal government remained constant over the month. Private sector employment was down from last month with the sharpest loss in trade (-700). Also registering moderate downturns of 100 each were transportation and public utilities, and construction. The number of workers in the manufacturing sector was unchanged from January at 95,500. Losses in the durable-good sector of manufacturing were offset by increases in nondurable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from January to February. Overall, nonfarm jobs were up 8,800 over the year-ago figure due largely to growth in the trade, service, and government industries.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The civilian jobless rate jumped to 7.3% of the workforce in February from 6.7% the previous month . . . the largest increase since May, 1980. The rise erased all the gains made last year in the unemployment picture. Employment provided a contradictory array of economic evidence, however. A survey of households, used to compile the unemployment rate, showed that total civilian employment in the economy fell 394,000 in February. But a survey of business payrolls, which most analysts consider more reliable than the household survey, showed employment rising a healthy 226,000. Even the more optimistic payroll numbers show a decline of 29,000 jobs in manufacturing industries in February, following increases in each of the previous three months. Almost two thirds of the rise in unemployment was registered in just three states - California, Texas, and Illinois. The average workweek of nonfarm workers fell 0.2 hour, while average hourly earnings rose to $8.72 in February from $8.68 in January.

Fueled by a steep decline in energy prices, producer prices for finished goods fell 1.6% in February . . . This decline, the largest since the government began keeping statistics in 1947, followed a 0.7% drop in January. Energy prices fell 9.4%, reflecting the recent sharp downturn in oil prices. Food prices fell 1.6% during the month.

The income of Americans grew 0.6% in February, while consumer spending rose 0.3% . . . The figures appeared to be a solid improvement over January's performance, but the rise in incomes partly reflected special factors that are not likely to recur. The January and February personal income numbers were distorted in part by a sharp drop in farm subsidy payments and a pay raise for military personnel. The rise in spending was restricted to the service sector, where colder weather led to higher heating bills, and the stock market surge produced higher brokerage fees. Spending on both durable and nondurable goods actually fell in February for the second consecutive month.

Housing starts fell 3.5% in February . . . but remain at a relatively high level, a sign of vibrant construction activity that many analysts expect will last at least through mid year. Fixed rate mortgages are below 10.0% in many areas, the lowest level in more than seven years. Rates have declined almost a full percentage point since the year began and are three percentage points lower than a year earlier. Apartment construction rose 11.2% in February, while starts of single-family homes declined 11.0%. The falloff in housing starts was concentrated in the South, where the figure decreased 20.8%. The drop was attributed to extremely rainy weather. All other regions reported gains. Building permits, often considered a barometer of future housing activity, fell 6.9% in February.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Retail sales declined in February for the second consecutive month . . . Last month's 0.1% downturn followed a 0.2% drop in January. This marked the first two-month decrease since last May and June. As gasoline prices fall in response to the recent slump in oil prices, the initial effect on the retail sales figure is negative. Gasoline-station sales, measured in dollars, fell 2.6% last month, reflecting lower prices. While lower gasoline prices should give consumers more money to spend on other items, they will also detract from the overall sales gain until they bottom out. Durable-good sales fell 0.2% in February, while nondurables were unchanged after falling 0.7% the prior month.

IMPORTANT NOTE: CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

On October 31, 1985, notice was published in the Federal Register indicating that the Bureau of Labor Statistics proposed several changes to the labor force estimating procedures. These changes were implemented during the recent annual benchmark period and become effective with data for January 1986. Monthly data series for the states were revised through 1980; the substate data series were revised through 1984. Data for prior years are not comparable.

Data from the 1980 Census were introduced in two components of the estimating procedures--the agricultural employment procedure and the residency adjustment procedure. Changes in estimating methodology were introduced in two other components--the procedure for estimating unemployed delayed and never filers (those who file late or never file for unemployment compensation) and the procedure for estimating all-other employment (workers not covered by unemployment compensation--self employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers).

Replacing 1970 Census data with 1980 information in the residency adjustment procedure is primarily responsible for the magnitude of change in the estimates for small areas. The residency adjustment procedure is the procedure which converts wage and salary employment data, developed on a place-of-work concept, to a place-of-residence concept. Changes in commuting patterns within and among counties over the 10-year period, 1970-1980, changed significantly in some parts of the country. These changes are reflected in the revised estimates.

These changes relate only to the estimates of total employment and unemployment. The nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates by industry, also published in the "S.C. Employment Trends," were not affected by these changes. If you have any questions concerning these estimates, contact the Labor Market Information Division at 803-758-8983.

HOURLY EARNINGS SHOW SLIGHT CHANGE IN FEBRUARY

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers slipped down $0.01 in February to $7.81. This decrease was caused by drops in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. Within durables, machinery, except electrical, recorded a $0.31 reduction because of a shorter scheduled workweek. This decrease was partially offset by increases in furniture and fixtures (+$0.19) and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.16). In nondurable goods, the most significant loss was in apparel and other textile products (-$0.08).

On the national level, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers remained constant at $9.68.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.82	$ 7.52	$ 9.16	$ 9.16	$ 9.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.09	$322.97	$298.54	$392.96	$385.64	$404.80
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.82	$ 98.35	$ 94.06	$119.99	$117.43	$127.54

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.62	$ 7.60	$ 7.47	$ 7.62	$ 7.66	$ 7.33
Average Weekly Earnings	$308.61	$306.28	$301.79	$306.32	$316.36	$292.47
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.23	$ 93.26	$ 95.08	$ 93.53	$ 96.33	$ 92.15

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.68	$ 9.68	$ 9.43
Average Weekly Earnings	$389.14	$393.98	$374.37
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$118.82	$119.97	$117.95

OVERTIME HOURS INCREASE SLIGHTLY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers worked an average 0.1 hour more overtime during February than in January. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. The hard-good workforce gained 0.2 hour overtime during February, while soft-good employees increased 0.1 hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours rose 1.2 hours.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	3.1
Durable Goods	3.7	3.5	3.2
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.5	3.1

FACTORY WORKWEEK FOR SOUTH CAROLINA DECLINES

The manufacturing production employee workweek dropped 0.7 hour during February. Shorter scheduled workweeks, coupled with less overtime, were primarily responsible for the decline in manufacturing weekly hours. Both nondurables (-0.8 hour) and durables (-0.6 hour) experienced drops in average weekly hours.

Within the soft-good sector, significant losses were recorded in paper and allied products (-1.9 hours), and printing and publishing (-1.7 hours). Also reporting a moderate decline were textile mill products (-0.7 hour). Notable losses within textile mills were posted in floor covering mills (-3.4 hours) and textile finishing, except wool (-1.2 hours).

Within the hard-good sector, prominent losses were reported in machinery, except electrical (-1.7 hours); and electrical and electronic equipment (-1.6 hours).

At the national level, the factory production worker workweek fell 0.5 hour during February. Both nondurables and durables experienced hourly reductions.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX WEAKENS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 1.7 points to 104.1 in February. Average weekly hours, which were down 0.7 hour, were primarily responsible for the slump in the index. The February index was 4.0 points greater than the year-ago figure of 108.1.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

February, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.1	105.8	108.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.1	143.7	148.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	91.6	93.3	94.9
Textile Productivity Index	66.0	67.5	69.9
Apparel Productivity Index	99.1	100.7	104.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN 36 COUNTIES IN FEBRUARY

The unemployment rate decreased from the month-ago figure in 36 of South Carolina's 46 counties. February's jobless rate ranged from a high of 19.2% in McCormick County to a low of 4.1% in Lexington County. Compared to a year ago, February's rate decreased in 30 counties.

Nonfarm employment increased over the previous month's figure in 35 of the 46 counties. Twenty of these counties experienced increases in manufacturing, while 35 counties reported upturns in nonmanufacturing. Twenty counties added jobs in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to the year-ago figure, 38 counties registered gains in the nonagricultural sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Manager, Plant	99	None	N/A	15	X		$26,000	X		Chester
Accounting Clerk	45	Truck Driver	05	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Kingstree
Manager, Finan. Inst.	54	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	81	None	N/A	15	X		$27,500	X		Florence
Mechanical Engineer	09	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Sumter
Man., Credit & Collec.	12	None	N/A	12	X		$19,000	X		Liberty
Home Economist	03	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000	X		Greenwood
Dance Instructor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Conway
Water Quality Analyst	36	None	N/A	12	X		$15,600	X		Gaffney
Weaving Supervisor	99	None	N/A	11	X		$25,000		X	Newberry
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000	X		Greenville
Advertis., Public Rel.	74	Retail Management	90	16	X		$14,000		X	Union
Catering Manager	12	None	N/A	16	X		$16,000		X	Myrtle Beach

*There are currently more than 118,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1313.1	1306.3	1261.7	+ 6.8	+ 51.4
Total Private	1052.9	1050.6	1016.1	+ 2.3	+ 36.8
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	83.6	83.8	77.8	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	11.9	11.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.3	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Special Trade Contractors	40.5	40.7	37.9	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Electrical Work	8.6	8.7	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.7	361.7	367.4	0.0	- 5.7
Durable Goods	120.8	120.6	123.5	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Nondurable Goods	240.9	241.1	243.9	- 0.2	- 3.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.6	56.0	55.3	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.2	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	2.6	2.9	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Communication	12.1	12.2	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.7	16.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.9	11.0	10.9	- 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	281.1	281.7	260.9	- 0.6	+ 20.2
Wholesale Trade	55.8	55.9	53.1	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.8	30.8	29.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.1	13.1	12.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.0	25.1	23.7	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.8	7.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Retail Trade	225.3	225.8	207.8	- 0.5	+ 17.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.3	10.2	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.5	5.4	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	27.2	26.8	- 0.8	- 0.4
Department Stores	18.4	18.9	18.6	- 0.5	- 0.2
Food Stores	39.1	39.3	36.8	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	36.9	37.0	34.9	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.9	56.6	54.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Banking	14.9	15.0	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.9	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.2	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.2	11.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
Services	212.3	209.1	198.3	+ 3.2	+ 14.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.1	16.7	16.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Health Services	43.6	43.3	42.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Hospitals	14.9	14.8	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	24.0	22.7	21.0	+ 1.3	+ 3.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.1	12.9	12.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Total Government	260.2	255.7	245.6	+ 4.5	+ 14.6
Total Federal Government	38.7	38.8	37.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Total State Government	80.3	78.3	75.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.4
State Education	34.5	33.1	32.5	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
Other State Government	45.8	45.2	43.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	141.2	138.6	132.5	+ 2.6	+ 8.7
Local Education	86.5	84.1	79.4	+ 2.4	+ 7.1
Other Local Government	54.7	54.5	53.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Manufacturing	361.7	361.7	367.4	0.0	- 5.7
Durable Goods	120.8	120.6	123.5	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.2	5.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Household Furniture	3.2	3.1	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.3	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.5	5.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.0	29.1	30.1	- 0.1	- 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.3	22.6	- 0.2	- 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.6	7.7	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.9	7.7	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.6	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.9	241.1	243.9	- 0.2	- 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.7	14.4	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Meat Products	4.9	5.1	4.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.3	102.2	106.3	+ 0.1	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.8	30.0	- 0.2	- 2.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.5	29.4	31.5	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.3	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.9	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.3	7.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	7.2	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.3	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.4	44.9	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.3	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.8	15.4	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.9	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.5	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	8.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.5	3.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.2	4.3	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.4	32.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.3	15.4	16.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	20.1	19.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1333.1	1328.8	1280.7	+ 4.3	+ 52.4
Total Private	1078.3	1074.7	1040.2	+ 3.6	+ 38.1
Construction	87.3	87.9	81.3	- 0.6	+ 6.0
Manufacturing	363.9	363.3	369.7	+ 0.6	- 5.8
Durable Goods	121.8	121.4	124.5	+ 0.4	- 2.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.8	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	29.1	30.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.3	22.7	- 0.1	- 1.5
Nondurable Goods	242.1	241.9	245.2	+ 0.2	- 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.9	14.8	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	102.4	101.9	106.4	+ 0.5	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	27.7	30.4	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.4	31.7	+ 0.3	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.3	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.8	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.7	45.2	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.5	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	15.1	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.7	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.5	15.5	15.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.9	10.0	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.5	32.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.3	15.4	16.4	- 0.1	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.4	56.7	56.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.6	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Communication	12.1	12.1	12.4	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.0	290.9	271.9	+ 2.1	+ 21.1
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.8	54.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Retail Trade	236.1	234.1	217.8	+ 2.0	+ 18.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.1	28.0	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Food Stores	40.6	40.5	38.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.3	58.0	56.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.3	12.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	217.7	216.2	203.4	+ 1.5	+ 14.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	20.3	18.8	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Educational Services	22.3	21.8	19.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Total Government	254.8	254.1	240.5	+ 0.7	+ 14.3
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.2	37.7	0.0	+ 1.5
Total State Government	78.4	78.6	74.1	- 0.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	137.2	136.3	128.7	+ 0.9	+ 8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	288.3	288.2	279.5	209.5	208.6	202.0
Construction	19.3	19.4	18.0	13.0	13.0	11.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.7	9.7	9.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.5	95.5	98.4	27.6	28.0	28.3
Durable Goods	28.6	29.0	30.0	13.4	13.6	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.9	.7	.7	.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.4	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.8	11.0	11.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.1	6.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.9	66.5	68.4	14.2	14.4	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.9	30.9	32.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.4	10.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.9	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	9.8	10.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.7	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.4	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.6	66.3	62.3	46.0	45.8	42.9
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.6	15.1	12.6	12.5	12.1
Retail Trade	50.2	50.7	47.2	33.4	33.3	30.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	7.3	6.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.8	17.4	17.4	16.2
Banking	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	46.9	46.7	43.3	38.0	37.8	36.2
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.6	9.1
Health Services	-	-	-	7.5	7.4	6.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Total Government	39.6	38.8	36.5	57.6	56.7	57.4
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.2	8.2	7.9
Total State Government	11.7	11.3	10.2	30.8	30.0	31.4
Total Local Government	26.0	25.6	24.5	18.6	18.5	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Feb. 1986	CHARLESTON Jan. 1986	CHARLESTON Feb. 1985	ROCK HILL Feb. 1986	ROCK HILL Jan. 1986	ROCK HILL Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	172.5	172.8	168.3	42.8	42.8	41.8
Construction	12.8	12.9	12.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing	19.2	19.7	19.6	12.4	12.4	12.1
Durable Goods	10.6	11.0	10.8	2.4	2.4	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.7	8.8	10.0	10.0	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	9.1	8.8	5.1	5.1	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.2	41.3	40.2	8.0	8.0	7.5
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.2	33.3	32.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	33.5	33.1	31.4	8.1	8.1	7.4
Total Government	49.0	48.6	48.2	5.6	5.6	5.8
Total Federal Government	19.0	19.0	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.1	13.0	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.9	16.6	16.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Feb. 1986	ANDERSON Jan. 1986	ANDERSON Feb. 1985	FLORENCE Feb. 1986	FLORENCE Jan. 1986	FLORENCE Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.9	48.0	47.3	46.7	46.7	45.2
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.0
Manufacturing	19.4	19.5	20.3	13.1	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	15.3	8.8	8.7	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.2	8.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.3	9.7	10.3	10.4	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.7	5.4	7.5	7.4	7.0
Total Government	7.5	7.5	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From	
				Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	604.9	600.7	579.0	+ 4.2	+ 25.9
Total Private	457.2	455.9	440.0	+ 1.3	+ 17.2
Construction	6.9	6.8	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	147.2	147.3	149.8	- 0.1	- 2.6
Durable Goods	38.4	38.6	39.7	- 0.2	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.8	3.7	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.1	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.7	13.5	- 0.2	- 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.8	108.7	110.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.1	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	43.7	43.6	45.2	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	12.0	12.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	12.9	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.1	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.6	38.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.0	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.0	13.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.5	12.4	- 0.1	0.0
Communication	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	134.5	134.9	123.8	- 0.4	+ 10.7
Wholesale Trade	13.6	13.6	12.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Retail Trade	120.9	121.3	111.1	- 0.4	+ 9.8
General Merchandise Stores	19.7	20.4	20.1	- 0.7	- 0.4
Food Stores	17.9	18.0	16.8	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.2	35.1	33.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Banking	11.1	11.2	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	120.6	118.9	113.5	+ 1.7	+ 7.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.4	11.2	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	36.0	35.9	35.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Hospitals	12.5	12.5	12.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Educational Services	14.8	14.0	12.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Total Government	147.7	144.8	139.0	+ 2.9	+ 8.7
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.9	11.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	43.6	42.6	41.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
State Education	16.6	15.9	15.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Other State Government	27.0	26.7	25.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	92.2	90.3	86.2	+ 1.9	+ 6.0
Local Education	64.9	63.1	59.6	+ 1.8	+ 5.3
Other Local Government	27.3	27.2	26.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours) Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.4	281.9	287.0	317.09	322.97	298.54	40.6	41.3	39.7	7.81	7.82	7.52
DURABLE GOODS	93.3	93.0	95.2	328.75	334.36	315.59	41.3	41.9	41.2	7.96	7.98	7.66
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.6	12.3	303.78	300.00	294.84	41.9	41.9	42.0	7.25	7.16	7.02
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.3	278.76	259.01	270.40	40.4	38.6	41.6	6.90	6.71	6.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.2	408.11	399.16	354.38	44.7	44.5	41.4	9.13	8.97	8.56
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	11.9	308.90	315.99	298.05	39.3	40.1	39.9	7.86	7.88	7.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.6	20.6	21.5	325.61	352.37	346.04	40.1	41.8	42.2	8.12	8.43	8.20
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.0	4.2	322.51	322.51	315.29	41.4	41.4	41.0	7.79	7.79	7.69
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.4	16.1	17.3	295.40	307.96	275.32	40.3	41.9	39.5	7.33	7.35	6.97
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.6	4.7	299.15	305.73	298.26	38.6	39.5	39.4	7.75	7.74	7.57
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.1	188.9	191.8	311.15	317.75	290.16	40.2	41.0	39.0	7.74	7.75	7.44
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.0	9.4	278.39	276.19	250.70	39.1	38.9	38.1	7.12	7.10	6.58
Textile Mill Products	89.8	89.7	93.3	295.30	299.94	273.44	40.9	41.6	39.4	7.22	7.21	6.94
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.3	25.1	27.3	297.67	301.56	279.90	41.4	42.0	40.1	7.19	7.18	6.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.5	28.3	299.65	303.00	272.50	39.9	40.4	37.9	7.51	7.50	7.19
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.7	6.7	316.47	312.05	269.58	44.2	44.2	40.6	7.16	7.06	6.64
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.1	12.4	296.61	306.68	280.92	40.3	41.5	39.4	7.36	7.39	7.13
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	3.0	281.82	310.06	286.88	38.5	41.9	41.1	7.32	7.40	6.98
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.2	8.2	267.49	272.85	248.80	41.6	42.5	40.0	6.43	6.42	6.22
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.2	37.3	191.49	196.56	178.11	37.4	37.8	35.2	5.12	5.20	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.6	184.26	189.24	157.29	37.3	38.0	32.1	4.94	4.98	4.90
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.2	12.7	172.98	172.64	175.54	37.2	36.5	36.8	4.65	4.73	4.77
Paper and Allied Products	10.9	11.0	10.8	505.36	521.92	490.91	42.9	44.8	43.1	11.78	11.65	11.39
Printing and Publishing	5.5	5.6	5.3	291.33	302.02	290.60	36.1	37.8	37.4	8.07	7.99	7.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.8	19.7	20.2	492.26	498.80	453.78	42.4	43.0	41.9	11.61	11.60	10.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
February, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
All Manufacturing	13.9	14.2	14.5	392.96	385.64	404.80	42.9	42.1	44.0	9.16	9.16	9.20
Durable Goods	8.1	8.3	8.3	384.08	376.25	415.63	44.3	43.0	46.7	8.67	8.75	8.90
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	6.2	404.09	399.18	390.26	40.9	40.9	40.4	9.88	9.76	9.66

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.5	19.7	20.2	308.61	306.28	301.79	40.5	40.3	40.4	7.62	7.60	7.47
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	9.5	291.10	283.81	288.15	40.6	40.2	39.8	7.17	7.06	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	274.85	261.19	294.00	40.3	39.1	42.0	6.82	6.68	7.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.5	1.6	332.92	323.21	306.54	41.0	40.1	39.0	8.12	8.06	7.86
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.5	10.7	323.60	326.84	314.47	40.4	40.5	41.0	8.01	8.07	7.67
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	291.41	282.00	280.12	40.7	40.0	41.5	7.16	7.05	6.75
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	187.68	186.85	176.86	39.1	37.9	37.0	4.80	4.93	4.78

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.0	72.2	74.4	306.32	316.36	292.47	40.2	41.3	39.9	7.62	7.66	7.33
Durable Goods	20.8	21.0	21.6	319.95	328.68	305.56	40.5	41.5	40.1	7.90	7.92	7.62
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.7	8.0	332.48	334.95	335.30	40.3	40.6	40.3	8.25	8.25	8.32
Nondurable Goods	51.2	51.2	52.8	300.40	311.82	287.36	40.0	41.3	39.8	7.51	7.55	7.22
Textile Mill Products	26.9	27.0	28.6	291.51	299.10	275.92	40.6	41.6	39.7	7.18	7.19	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.7	9.9	289.92	288.72	281.10	40.1	40.1	40.1	7.23	7.20	7.01
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.1	9.7	304.70	313.34	273.54	41.4	42.4	38.8	7.36	7.39	7.05
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.3	288.32	278.70	238.12	42.4	42.1	38.1	6.80	6.62	6.25
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	2.5	263.35	277.30	265.20	38.9	40.9	40.8	6.77	6.78	6.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	7.9	7.9	189.91	193.29	187.87	38.6	38.2	37.8	4.92	5.06	4.97
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.7	146.37	148.93	141.96	35.7	35.8	31.9	4.10	4.16	4.45
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	399.10	406.30	377.07	41.4	41.8	41.3	9.64	9.72	9.13

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
February, 1986

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
ABBEVILLE	6,280	6,300	6,400	3,350	3,420	3,680	2,930	2,880	2,720
AIKEN	42,490	42,130	41,090	18,700	18,600	18,920	23,790	23,530	22,170
ALLENDALE	2,790	2,770	2,840	1,110	1,110	1,160	1,680	1,660	1,680
ANDERSON	48,000	47,640	46,280	19,720	19,770	20,330	28,280	27,870	25,950
BAMBERG	4,350	4,310	4,510	1,430	1,430	1,770	2,920	2,880	2,740
BARNWELL	7,980	8,000	7,360	3,360	3,420	3,170	4,620	4,580	4,190
BEAUFORT	31,190	31,320	25,550	1,210	1,220	940	29,980	30,100	24,610
BERKELEY	20,700	20,900	20,600	5,500	5,700	5,900	15,200	15,200	14,700
CALHOUN	3,630	3,590	3,780	2,100	2,070	2,200	1,530	1,520	1,580
CHARLESTON	136,300	136,500	132,700	9,400	9,700	9,500	126,900	126,800	123,200
CHEROKEE	16,360	16,290	15,700	8,590	8,570	8,430	7,770	7,720	7,270
CHESTER	11,030	10,900	10,980	5,510	5,450	5,720	5,520	5,450	5,260
CHESTERFIELD	12,840	12,650	11,800	7,060	6,970	6,690	5,780	5,680	5,110
CLARENDON	6,640	6,570	6,120	1,720	1,690	1,700	4,920	4,880	4,420
COLLETON	9,450	9,400	9,120	2,530	2,550	2,580	6,920	6,850	6,540
DARLINGTON	19,000	18,830	18,550	6,990	6,960	7,240	12,010	11,870	11,310
DILLON	8,830	8,780	8,500	3,560	3,550	3,360	5,270	5,230	5,140
DORCHESTER	15,500	15,400	15,000	4,300	4,300	4,200	11,200	11,100	10,800
EDGEFIELD	4,250	4,220	4,360	1,930	1,930	2,010	2,320	2,290	2,350
FAIRFIELD	6,670	6,580	6,510	2,450	2,400	2,550	4,220	4,180	3,960
FLORENCE	46,690	46,370	44,220	13,310	13,250	13,120	33,380	33,120	31,100
GEORGETOWN	15,100	15,060	13,840	4,620	4,690	4,150	10,480	10,370	9,690
GREENVILLE	164,400	164,300	158,600	48,100	48,100	49,500	116,300	116,200	109,100
GREENWOOD	25,900	25,680	26,380	10,800	10,780	11,760	15,100	14,900	14,620
HAMPTON	4,760	4,700	4,940	1,750	1,720	1,840	3,010	2,980	3,100
HORRY	50,180	48,860	44,720	5,570	5,590	6,150	44,610	43,270	38,570
JASPER	3,260	3,230	3,090	210	210	220	3,050	3,020	2,870
KERSHAW	14,580	14,470	14,210	6,680	6,670	6,790	7,900	7,800	7,420
LANCASTER	17,680	17,300	17,470	9,270	8,990	9,720	8,410	8,310	7,750
LAURENS	17,410	17,240	17,030	7,790	7,750	8,100	9,620	9,490	8,930
LEE	3,260	3,220	2,980	1,000	1,000	1,010	2,260	2,220	1,970
LEXINGTON	46,100	46,200	45,200	13,100	13,300	13,600	33,000	32,900	31,600
McCORMICK	1,820	1,800	1,860	770	770	790	1,050	1,030	1,070
MARION	11,620	11,260	10,930	5,610	5,520	5,110	6,010	5,740	5,820
MARLBORO	8,540	8,460	8,410	4,080	4,050	4,320	4,460	4,410	4,090
NEWBERRY	10,630	10,560	10,420	4,860	4,840	5,060	5,770	5,720	5,360
OCONEE	21,240	21,010	19,580	9,850	9,760	9,500	11,390	11,250	10,080
ORANGEBURG	27,150	26,730	26,430	9,370	9,150	9,180	17,780	17,580	17,250
PICKENS	29,800	29,800	28,800	11,300	11,300	11,900	18,500	18,500	16,900
RICHLAND	163,400	162,400	156,800	14,500	14,700	14,700	148,900	147,700	142,100
SALUDA	3,090	3,060	2,870	1,140	1,130	1,110	1,950	1,930	1,760
SPARTANBURG	94,100	94,100	92,100	36,100	36,100	37,000	58,000	58,000	55,100
SUMTER	29,150	28,890	28,140	8,330	8,310	8,610	20,820	20,580	19,530
UNION	10,170	10,100	9,820	5,680	5,780	5,650	4,490	4,320	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG	9,930	9,950	9,090	3,860	3,910	3,340	6,070	6,040	5,750
YORK	42,630	42,350	40,800	12,550	12,550	12,120	30,080	29,800	28,680

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
February, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
ABBEVILLE	10,470	10,360	10,670	1,490	1,310	1,160	14.2	12.6	10.9
AIKEN	51,590	51,440	50,700	3,750	3,690	3,440	7.3	7.2	6.8
ALLENDALE	4,350	4,340	4,500	530	550	460	12.2	12.7	10.2
ANDERSON	64,620	64,620	65,230	5,580	5,540	6,060	8.6	8.6	9.3
BAMBERG	6,510	6,450	6,890	660	670	610	10.1	10.4	8.9
BARNWELL	9,220	9,300	8,940	660	700	720	7.2	7.5	8.1
BEAUFORT	34,240	34,250	29,470	1,840	1,900	1,640	5.4	5.5	5.6
BERKELEY	47,890	48,020	47,750	2,110	2,210	2,350	4.4	4.6	4.9
CALHOUN	4,640	4,590	5,030	380	400	430	8.2	8.7	8.5
CHARLESTON	123,890	124,090	121,880	6,710	6,820	5,680	5.4	5.5	4.7
CHEROKEE	21,430	21,340	21,070	1,850	1,780	1,560	8.6	8.3	7.4
CHESTER	13,370	13,570	14,300	1,520	1,810	2,120	11.4	13.3	14.8
CHESTERFIELD	19,380	19,390	18,880	1,720	1,950	1,930	8.9	10.1	10.2
CLARENDON	12,080	11,970	11,500	1,350	1,360	1,170	11.2	11.4	10.2
COLLETON	17,440	17,400	17,250	1,520	1,540	1,060	8.7	8.9	6.1
DARLINGTON	26,200	26,100	26,510	2,880	3,000	2,820	11.0	11.5	10.6
DILLON	13,880	13,830	14,210	1,470	1,480	1,790	10.6	10.7	12.6
DORCHESTER	30,190	30,110	29,760	1,420	1,320	1,230	4.7	4.4	4.1
EDGEFIELD	6,760	6,620	7,230	530	430	560	7.8	6.5	7.7
FAIRFIELD	9,040	9,060	9,110	830	920	780	9.2	10.2	8.6
FLORENCE	51,930	51,880	51,070	4,580	4,680	4,450	8.8	9.0	8.7
GEORGETOWN	21,240	21,380	20,380	3,220	3,380	3,260	15.2	15.8	16.0
GREENVILLE	151,620	151,090	149,400	8,420	8,730	8,140	5.6	5.8	5.4
GREENWOOD	26,820	26,890	28,340	2,730	2,760	2,810	10.2	10.3	9.9
HAMPTON	6,730	6,740	6,940	800	880	570	11.9	13.1	8.2
HORRY	61,800	61,290	56,670	8,270	8,970	6,920	13.4	14.6	12.2
JASPER	6,030	5,990	5,790	620	620	470	10.3	10.4	8.1
KERSHAW	17,430	17,390	17,730	1,420	1,440	1,560	8.1	8.3	8.8
LANCASTER	24,750	25,050	26,340	2,270	2,960	3,340	9.2	11.8	12.7
LAURENS	21,770	21,680	21,820	2,200	2,220	1,960	10.1	10.2	9.0
LEE	8,050	7,970	7,800	750	750	690	9.3	9.4	8.8
LEXINGTON	73,560	73,880	72,180	2,990	3,220	2,800	4.1	4.4	3.9
McCORMICK	2,860	2,850	2,940	550	560	510	19.2	19.6	17.3
MARION	14,650	14,420	14,250	2,090	2,200	1,960	14.3	15.3	13.8
MARLBORO	12,430	12,550	12,610	1,780	1,990	1,730	14.3	15.9	13.7
NEWBERRY	13,890	13,860	14,030	1,000	1,020	980	7.2	7.4	7.0
OCONEE	25,950	25,750	25,350	1,880	1,810	2,390	7.2	7.0	9.4
ORANGEBURG	36,220	35,890	36,590	3,220	3,300	3,240	8.9	9.2	8.9
PICKENS	43,120	42,720	42,400	3,020	2,860	2,840	7.0	6.7	6.7
RICHLAND	133,980	134,460	131,350	5,590	5,920	5,120	4.2	4.4	3.9
SALUDA	7,060	7,010	6,790	590	610	540	8.4	8.7	8.0
SPARTANBURG	106,720	106,560	105,770	7,680	8,100	8,060	7.2	7.6	7.6
SUMTER	34,030	33,930	33,270	3,560	3,640	2,750	10.5	10.7	8.3
UNION	14,240	14,250	14,160	1,510	1,540	1,440	10.6	10.8	10.2
WILLIAMSBURG	15,760	15,660	15,080	1,690	1,640	1,640	10.7	10.5	10.9
YORK	63,660	63,460	64,770	4,150	4,050	5,060	6.5	6.4	7.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
ANDERSON	12,600	12,600	12,750	11,200	11,210	11,230	1,400	1,390	1,520	11.1	11.0	11.9
CHARLESTON	33,140	33,200	32,610	31,390	31,420	31,130	1,750	1,780	1,480	5.3	5.4	4.5
COLUMBIA	43,800	43,980	42,920	41,620	41,670	40,920	2,180	2,310	2,000	5.0	5.3	4.7
FLORENCE	14,280	14,270	14,050	13,090	13,050	12,890	1,190	1,220	1,160	8.3	8.5	8.3
GREENVILLE	29,540	29,450	29,100	27,580	27,420	27,210	1,960	2,030	1,890	6.6	6.9	6.5
GREENWOOD	9,610	9,630	10,160	8,660	8,670	9,180	950	960	980	9.9	10.0	9.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	19,930	19,980	19,530	18,300	18,320	18,150	1,630	1,660	1,380	8.2	8.3	7.1
ROCK HILL	20,350	20,280	20,760	18,780	18,750	18,840	1,570	1,530	1,920	7.7	7.5	9.2
SPARTANBURG	21,930	21,920	21,760	20,050	19,930	19,780	1,880	1,990	1,980	8.6	9.1	9.1
SUMTER	10,340	10,310	10,100	9,230	9,170	9,240	1,110	1,140	860	10.7	11.1	8.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.

5/16/86

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MARCH, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GROWTH IN MARCH

SEASONALITY INFLUENCES EMPLOYMENT GAINS

South Carolina's nonagricultural work force expanded 13,600 in March. Responding to seasonal growth in both the private and public sectors, nonfarm employment reached a record level of 1,327,400. The job count for nonfarm employment increased 48,900 from the March, 1985 level of 1,278,500.

PRIVATE SECTOR JOB COUNT UP SHARPLY

The private sector work force experienced a 12,000 expansion in March. Trade and services saw employment increases of 4,300 each. Seasonal advances in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and amusement and recreation services were cooperatively responsible for the growth in the service industry. Within the trade industry, retail trade was responsible for 90% of the payroll additions. The wholesale division realized a 400 increase in positions during March. Benefitting from warmer weather and the lowering of interest rates, construction employment rose 2,900 to 86,600. Improvement was evident throughout construction. There were 1,400 jobs added to the special trade contractor job count.

(Continued on page 3)

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During March, moderate employment upturns of 400 and 300 were found in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities, respectively. Compared to twelve months earlier, the former industry was 1,400 higher, while transportation and public utilities moved up 600.

Manufacturing lost 200 workers in March bringing the employment count to 361,900. Layoffs and plant closings in the soft-good sector were solely responsible for the decline of manufacturing employment. The nondurable workforce, at 240,800, was down 700 from one month earlier and 1,800 lower than March, 1985. Major employment losses were posted in apparel and other textile products (-700), and textile mill products (-500). The most significant employment gain was seen in chemicals and allied products (+400). For the second consecutive month, positive employment trends were reported by the durable-good industry. Scattered job gains throughout the hard-good sector resulted in a 500 increase over the month.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN MARCH

All of the public sector experienced employment gains in March as a total of 1,600 government workers were added to the payrolls. State government experienced an increase of 800 employees, while local and federal government gained 500 and 300, respectively. Education showed significant growth with 500 more positions for the state and 300 for local government.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina gained 4,700, and rose to 609,600 in March. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 91% of the additional jobs.

Services (+2,200) and trade (+2,100), revived by March's warmer weather, reported the largest gains over the month. Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 200 positions from one month earlier. Transportation and public utilities reported a minute increase of 100. Employment levels in the construction industry were unchanged from February. Manufacturing, with negative trends in durables and nondurables, declined 800 during the month. Nondurable goods lost 700, while durables dropped 100. The bulk of the downturn in the soft-good sector was centered in apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products. Overall, the private sector climbed 3,800 to 461,000.

In the public sector, female employment in government enlarged 900 to 148,600. Local government increased 500, while state and federal government expanded 300 and 100, respectively.

When compared with year-ago levels, the number of women employed was up 22,800. With the exception of manufacturing, all major industries registered expansions over the year. The private sector accounted for 62% of the growth. Wholesale and retail trade posted the largest gain, increasing 9,100, while services was second (+6,300).

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped seasonally from 7.6% to 7.3% in March. This represented 113,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 1,500 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.2% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,554,200	1,523,300	1,532,000	1,565,000	1,545,900	1,542,800
Total Employment	1,440,400	1,408,000	1,420,600	1,454,700	1,436,400	1,434,900
Total Unemployment	113,800	115,300	111,400	110,300	109,500	107,900
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	206,190	201,950	202,920	213,310	207,520	206,950
Total Employment	195,740	191,720	193,890	204,570	198,940	199,120
Total Unemployment	10,450	10,230	9,030	8,740	8,580	7,830
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	306,780	301,440	302,910
Total Employment	287,740	282,320	283,300
Total Unemployment	19,040	19,120	19,610
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	6.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	116,309	115,725	114,394	117,207	117,088	115,335
Total Employment	107,643	106,685	105,768	108,788	108,561	106,951
Total Unemployment	8,667	9,041	8,625	8,419	8,527	8,384
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston area increased 1,800 to 174,300 in March. Due to the approach of the tourist season, wholesale and retail trade expanded 400 with services up 800. The entire upturn in trade was in the retail division. Seasonal jumps in amusement parks and income tax preparation accounted for the majority of the service increase. Warmer weather helped boost construction where 200 workers were added to the payrolls. The only other industry in the private sector to show a gain in employment was transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained steady in March. The government sector also enjoyed a slight expansion of 300 workers. This public sector increase was shared equally by all three industry groups.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,000 during the month of March to 211,200. Sixty percent of this increase was in the government sector. Seasonal influences and a general increase in hiring resulted in a 400 gain in state government. Federal and local government reported advances of 100 jobs each in March. Private sector employment, heavily influenced by wholesale and retail trade, picked up 400 employees over the month. Seasonal hiring of personnel was responsible for a 200 expansion in retail trade and 100 in wholesale trade. Construction and services saw upward movements of 200 each in March. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged over the month. The only major industry to lose workers was manufacturing (-300). Layoffs in durable goods of 100 workers and in nondurable goods of 200 were responsible for the downturn.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased by 800 in March to a level of 289,300. Both the private and public sectors reported advances over the month. Increases were heaviest in the private sector, where moderate gains were registered in services, construction, and manufacturing. The service industry, aided by increased tourism, was responsible for the largest upturn of 300. Construction, due largely to warmer weather and declining interest rates, moved up 200. Manufacturing, with positive movement on the durable-good side of the picture, added 200 jobs in March. The nondurable-good sector remained constant from one month earlier. Transportation and public utilities advanced 100 from February, while finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged. The sole decline in the private sector occurred in wholesale and retail trade, where employment dropped 200. The minor growth in the public sector was centered in federal government, where 100 new positions were added. Local and state government showed no change in jobs from February to March.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's jobless rate declined 0.1% to 7.2% in March . . . after climbing 0.6% the month before. The surprising February jump was considered a fluke, but the latest data largely support a fairly weak economic picture. Lower oil prices, lower interest rates, and lower foreign exchange value of the dollar eventually should help fuel the economy's growth. However, the latest figures make it clear that the pickup hasn't yet begun. Business payrolls grew a moderate 192,000 in March, while manufacturers cut employment by 42,000. Most of the job growth was centered in services.

Americans' personal income rose 0.2% in March . . . following a 0.4% increase in February. Lower oil prices are expected to spur solid gains in consumers' purchasing in the coming months despite the small increase in personal income last month. Wage and salary income rose 0.5% in March after climbing 0.3% in the prior month. Factory wages increased 0.4% following a 0.5% decline. Consumer spending on services and nondurable goods increased last month after rising the previous month, while spending on durable goods fell both months.

Housing starts slipped 2.4% in March . . . but the pace marked the third consecutive month of vigorous construction work. Construction of apartment units dropped 7.1% during the month, after rising 13.6% in February. Uncertainty over the proposed federal tax-overhaul bill has caused wide swings in apartment buildings. There also are high vacancy rates for rental housing in parts of the United States which could further depress construction. Starts of single-family houses edged up 0.7% last month. Due to the lowest interest rates in nearly eight years, home builders are expecting further pickups in construction of these homes. Building permits advanced 2.4% in March. The gain occurred in the West, as permits dropped in other regions of the country.

Output at the nation's factories slid 0.5% in March . . . the second consecutive monthly decrease. The decline underscored continued weakness in manufacturing. March's downturn followed a drop of 0.7% in February, and marked the first two-month reduction since September and October of 1984. The production drop was concentrated in oil and gas drilling, auto and truck assemblies, and steel production. The drilling decline reflected cutbacks by energy companies in response to the sharp drop in oil prices. The downturn in oil prices is expected to push spending and economic growth up eventually, but in the short term, it has seriously damaged some sectors of the economy. Industrial production is expected to pick up in the second half of the year in response to lower oil prices, falling interest rates, and the decline of the dollar over the past year. A lower dollar helps manufacturers, which have been battered by foreign competitions, by making imports more expensive and United States' exports relatively cheaper.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Consumer prices, aided by a record plunge in gasoline costs, fell 0.4% . . . to match the February decline and give the nation the biggest drop in inflation in 36 years. The back-to-back declines marked the first time consumer prices have fallen in two consecutive months since 1965. The decreases in the Consumer Price Index were the largest since identical 0.4% drops in December, 1949 and January, 1950. For the first three months of the year, consumer prices fell at an annual rate of 1.9%. This was the best three-month performance since 1954, as consumers continued to reap the benefits from the fall in world oil prices. Gasoline prices at the pump dropped a record 12% last month and now stand 27% below the peak set in March, 1981.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Carroll Industries, Inc.	Clarendon	50	This manufacturer of kitchen cabinets is expected to begin production in August, 1986.
Whispering Pines Sportswear, Inc.	Pageland	70	Ground has been broken for this new men's shirts manufacturing plant. Production is expected to begin August 1, 1986.

HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE IN MARCH

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.04 during March. Premiums paid for overtime worked were the main factor for the gain in manufacturing hourly wages. Nondurable-good hourly earnings increased $0.04 to $7.78, reflecting incentives for piece work and premium pay. Within nondurables, printing and publishing experienced the most significant increase ($0.14). Hourly earnings for the hard-good sector rose $0.02 over the month. Prominent wage increases within durables were found in furniture and fixtures ($0.22); and stone, clay, and glass products ($0.21).

On the national level, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.03 during March.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.86	$ 7.82	$ 7.52	$ 7.70	$ 7.64	$ 7.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$323.05	$318.27	$301.60	$314.16	$309.42	$298.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.10	$ 97.18	$ 94.60	$ 96.37	$ 94.48	$ 93.58

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.66	$ 7.63	$ 7.38	$ 9.71	$ 9.68	$ 9.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$315.59	$308.25	$297.41	$394.23	$389.14	$381.78
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.81	$ 94.12	$ 93.29	$120.93	$118.82	$119.76

OVERTIME HOURS REMAIN THE SAME

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers' overtime hours remained at 4.3 hours during March. Offsetting trends in nondurable and durable goods caused a stabilizing effect on overall manufacturing overtime hours. Nondurable goods gained 0.1 hour from February, while durables lost 0.1 hour. Compared to a year-ago, overtime hours rose 1.2 hours.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	3.1
Durable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.3
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.6	3.0

WEEKLY HOURS BOUNCE BACK IN MARCH

Recovering from a moderate decline in the number of hours worked during February, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.4 to reach 41.1 in March. The upward movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules and more overtime required by employers in both durables and nondurables. The hard-good workweek increased 0.3 hour, as manufacturers required more overtime in view of new orders. Significant hourly advances in the durable sector were noted in furniture and fixtures (+1.4); stone, clay, and glass products (+1.1); and instruments and related products (+1.2). Nondurable-good weekly hours advanced 0.3 from February's level of 40.4. This upturn was spurred by increases in all industry groups, with the exception of food and kindred products. The largest hourly gain was found in printing and publishing (+0.9), while the average workweeks in textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products moved up 0.4 hour each.

At the national level, the factory production worker workweek rose 0.4 hour during March. Both durables and nondurables experienced hourly increases.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES SHARPLY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed 1.3 points to 105.5 in March. A 0.4 hour gain in the workweek was the primary cause for the sharp upturn. The March index was 1.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

March, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.5	104.2	106.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	143.8	142.0	148.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	92.7	91.9	92.8
Textile Productivity Index	67.1	66.5	69.8
Apparel Productivity Index	99.4	100.4	102.6

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN MOST COUNTIES

The unemployment rate decreased over the month in 31 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, March's jobless rate decreased in 23 counties. March's jobless rate ranged from a high of 16.5% in McCormick County to a low of 4.0% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 40 counties. Twenty-two of these counties showed increases in manufacturing, and 40 counties experienced gains in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-two counties increased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to the year-ago figures, 41 counties reported upturns in total nonfarm jobs.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Drafter	31	Plant Engineer	36	12	X		$10,000		X	Conway
Accountant	24	Prod. Control Mgr.	90	18	X		$23,000	X		Union
Secretary	83	None	N/A	12	X		$13,000		X	Spartanburg
Q. C. Engineer	86	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Production Supervisor	99	Purchasing Agent	99	16	X		$29,000	X		Sumter
Rad. Technician	15	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Cost Accountant	25	Store Manager	14	17	X		$28,000	X		Hartsville
Electronics Mech.	54	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000	X		Gaffney
Sales Representative	18	Purchasing	72	12	X		$15,000	X		Greenville
Civil Engineer	36	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Chemist	85	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Kingstree
Phys. Ther. Asst.	67	None	N/A	13	X		$ 8,500	X		Chester
Office Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 115,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1327.4	1313.8	1278.5	+ 13.6	+ 48.9
Total Private	1065.4	1053.4	1031.0	+ 12.0	+ 34.4
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	86.6	83.7	81.0	+ 2.9	+ 5.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.4	11.9	12.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.5	4.0	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.5	8.4	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	42.1	40.7	39.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.9
Electrical Work	8.8	8.6	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.9	362.1	366.5	- 0.2	- 4.6
Durable Goods	121.1	120.6	123.9	+ 0.5	- 2.8
Nondurable Goods	240.8	241.5	242.6	- 0.7	- 1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	55.8	55.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Trucking and Warehousing	16.5	16.3	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	2.7	2.5	2.7	+ 0.2	0.0
Communication	12.1	12.3	12.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.6	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	11.0	10.9	11.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	285.7	281.4	266.8	+ 4.3	+ 18.9
Wholesale Trade	56.2	55.8	53.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.0	30.8	29.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.0	24.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.8	7.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Retail Trade	229.5	225.6	212.9	+ 3.9	+ 16.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.6	10.5	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	26.3	26.3	26.8	0.0	- 0.5
Department Stores	18.0	18.2	18.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Food Stores	39.3	39.3	37.1	0.0	+ 2.2
Grocery Stores	37.1	37.1	35.1	0.0	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.2	56.8	55.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Banking	14.8	14.9	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	14.8	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	7.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.2	12.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Services	216.2	211.9	203.6	+ 4.3	+ 12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	17.1	17.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Health Services	43.9	43.7	42.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Hospitals	15.1	15.0	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	23.8	23.8	21.1	0.0	+ 2.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.9	13.9	12.3	0.0	+ 1.6
Total Government	262.0	260.4	247.5	+ 1.6	+ 14.5
Total Federal Government	39.0	38.7	37.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Total State Government	81.0	80.2	76.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.8
State Education	35.0	34.5	32.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Other State Government	46.0	45.7	43.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	142.0	141.5	133.7	+ 0.5	+ 8.3
Local Education	87.1	86.8	80.3	+ 0.3	+ 6.8
Other Local Government	54.9	54.7	53.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Manufacturing	361.9	362.1	366.5	- 0.2	- 4.6
Durable Goods	121.1	120.6	123.9	+ 0.5	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.4	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.8	0.0	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.7	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	8.0	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.4	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.1	30.2	0.0	- 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	20.5	22.4	+ 0.5	- 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.9	2.6	2.9	+ 0.3	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.6	8.8	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.2	7.9	7.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.7	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.8	241.5	242.6	- 0.7	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Textile Mill Products	101.9	102.4	105.2	- 0.5	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.7	30.2	- 0.2	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.4	31.3	- 0.2	- 2.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.0	14.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.4	6.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.3	8.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	8.2	7.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.7	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.0	44.7	44.3	- 0.7	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.4	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.8	15.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	7.7	0.0	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.6	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.2	4.3	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.4	32.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.3	15.3	16.4	0.0	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	20.0	19.9	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.2	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1335.4	1333.8	1285.8	+ 1.6	+ 49.6
Total Private	1080.2	1078.9	1044.9	+ 1.3	+ 35.3
Construction	87.8	87.4	82.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
Manufacturing	363.9	364.3	368.5	- 0.4	- 4.6
Durable Goods	121.5	121.6	124.3	- 0.1	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.6	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.0	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	8.0	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	30.2	- 0.2	- 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	20.6	22.5	+ 0.5	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods	242.4	242.7	244.2	- 0.3	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.9	15.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	102.4	102.5	105.7	- 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.0	28.0	30.8	0.0	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.6	31.5	- 0.2	- 2.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	14.9	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.3	8.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	45.0	44.8	- 0.6	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.2	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.9	15.5	- 0.4	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.8	7.7	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.6	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.9	10.0	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	32.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.1	15.3	16.2	- 0.2	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.6	56.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.7	15.9	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Communication	12.0	12.3	12.3	- 0.3	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.7	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.7	293.4	274.3	+ 0.3	+ 19.4
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.9	54.6	0.0	+ 2.3
Retail Trade	236.8	236.5	219.7	+ 0.3	+ 17.1
General Merchandise Stores	27.4	27.5	27.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Food Stores	40.8	40.8	38.5	0.0	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.0	58.2	56.5	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.3	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	218.5	217.3	205.7	+ 1.2	+ 12.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	19.9	18.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Educational Services	22.3	22.1	19.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Total Government	255.2	254.9	240.9	+ 0.3	+ 14.3
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.2	37.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Total State Government	79.0	78.3	74.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.7
Total Local Government	136.9	137.4	128.7	- 0.5	+ 8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1986

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	289.3	288.5	281.8	211.2	210.2	204.0
Construction	19.5	19.3	18.6	13.1	12.9	11.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.9	9.7	9.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.7	95.5	98.0	27.4	27.7	28.2
Durable Goods	28.9	28.7	30.4	13.4	13.5	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.9	10.8	11.5	3.0	3.0	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.4	4.4	4.8	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.0	6.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Nondurable Goods	66.8	66.8	67.6	14.0	14.2	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.8	30.8	31.9	1.7	1.9	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	9.8	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.4	65.6	63.0	46.2	45.9	43.5
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.4	15.2	12.6	12.5	12.2
Retail Trade	50.0	50.2	47.8	33.6	33.4	31.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	7.0	6.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.9	17.6	17.6	16.4
Banking	-	-	-	6.2	6.2	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	47.3	47.0	44.0	38.4	38.2	36.5
Business Services	-	-	-	9.5	9.6	9.2
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	5.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3
Total Government	39.7	39.5	37.0	58.5	57.9	58.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	1.9	1.8	8.2	8.1	8.0
Total State Government	11.7	11.7	10.3	31.2	30.8	31.6
Total Local Government	26.0	26.0	24.9	19.1	19.0	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	174.3	172.5	170.4	42.6	42.8	41.6
Construction	13.0	12.8	12.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	20.0	12.2	12.4	11.9
Durable Goods	10.9	10.8	11.1	2.2	2.4	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.6	8.9	10.0	10.0	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	8.6	5.1	5.1	5.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.4	41.0	40.8	7.9	7.9	7.5
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.5	33.1	33.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.9	7.9	7.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	34.3	33.5	31.8	8.2	8.2	7.5
Total Government	49.1	48.8	48.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Total Federal Government	19.0	18.9	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.2	13.1	13.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.9	16.8	16.6	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.1	47.6	47.7	46.7	46.7	45.4
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.0
Manufacturing	19.5	19.1	20.2	13.1	13.1	12.9
Durable Goods	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.6	15.1	8.8	8.8	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.2	8.6	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.4	7.5	7.5	7.0
Total Government	7.6	7.5	7.2	8.5	8.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From	
				Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	609.6	604.9	586.8	+ 4.7	+ 22.8
Total Private	461.0	457.2	446.8	+ 3.8	+ 14.2
Construction	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	146.4	147.2	149.2	- 0.8	- 2.8
Durable Goods	38.3	38.4	39.6	- 0.1	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.5	13.4	0.0	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	108.1	108.8	109.6	- 0.7	- 1.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.4	43.7	44.9	- 0.3	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.9	13.0	- 0.1	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	13.0	13.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.2	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	37.7	37.5	- 0.5	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.1	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.9	13.5	- 0.2	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.5	12.4	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	136.6	134.5	127.5	+ 2.1	+ 9.1
Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.6	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.7	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	122.9	120.9	114.4	+ 2.0	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	19.5	19.7	19.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Food Stores	18.0	17.9	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.4	35.2	34.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	122.8	120.6	116.5	+ 2.2	+ 6.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.6	11.4	11.9	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Health Services	36.3	36.0	35.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Hospitals	12.7	12.5	12.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Educational Services	14.7	14.8	12.9	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Government	148.6	147.7	140.0	+ 0.9	+ 8.6
Total Federal Government	12.0	11.9	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	43.9	43.6	41.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
State Education	16.8	16.6	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Other State Government	27.1	27.0	25.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	92.7	92.2	86.9	+ 0.5	+ 5.8
Local Education	65.3	64.9	60.2	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Other Local Government	27.4	27.3	26.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1986

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.5	281.9	286.9	323.05	318.27	301.60	41.1	40.7	40.0	7.86	7.82	7.52
DURABLE GOODS	93.5	93.0	95.8	334.02	330.79	318.30	41.7	41.4	41.5	8.01	7.99	7.67
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.6	12.5	302.02	303.54	294.41	41.6	42.1	42.3	7.26	7.21	6.96
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.7	4.3	299.48	280.57	266.74	42.3	40.9	41.1	7.08	6.86	6.49
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.3	406.28	387.13	364.64	44.5	43.4	42.4	9.13	8.92	8.60
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	12.0	311.26	309.29	297.70	39.4	39.4	39.8	7.90	7.85	7.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.7	20.6	21.5	351.96	347.76	346.88	42.0	41.4	42.2	8.38	8.40	8.22
Special Industry Machinery	4.0	4.0	4.3	330.48	322.51	316.47	42.1	41.4	41.1	7.85	7.79	7.70
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.1	16.1	17.2	288.40	294.33	281.40	40.0	40.1	40.2	7.21	7.34	7.00
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	316.74	303.80	307.75	40.4	39.2	40.6	7.84	7.75	7.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.0	188.9	191.1	316.65	312.70	292.82	40.7	40.4	39.2	7.78	7.74	7.47
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.0	9.6	275.02	279.35	261.95	38.9	39.4	40.3	7.07	7.09	6.47
Textile Mill Products	89.6	89.7	92.7	299.74	296.02	274.01	41.4	41.0	39.2	7.24	7.22	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.1	27.5	298.49	297.67	291.72	41.4	41.4	40.8	7.21	7.19	7.15
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.3	26.5	28.2	301.10	300.40	275.15	40.2	40.0	37.9	7.49	7.51	7.26
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.7	6.9	317.73	315.95	241.24	44.5	44.5	37.0	7.14	7.10	6.52
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.1	11.9	311.08	300.70	283.54	41.7	40.8	39.6	7.46	7.37	7.16
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.9	3.0	294.46	284.02	269.89	39.9	38.8	38.5	7.38	7.32	7.01
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.2	7.9	271.99	267.44	261.87	42.3	41.4	41.5	6.43	6.46	6.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.2	36.8	195.05	194.16	183.60	37.8	37.7	36.0	5.16	5.15	5.10
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.3	191.00	189.76	164.48	38.2	37.8	33.5	5.00	5.02	4.91
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.2	12.8	170.29	173.72	181.44	36.7	37.2	37.8	4.64	4.67	4.80
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.0	11.0	494.34	492.32	494.05	42.0	41.9	43.3	11.77	11.75	11.41
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.3	307.50	295.00	293.37	37.5	36.6	38.1	8.20	8.06	7.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.1	19.7	20.2	496.35	495.32	455.76	42.9	42.7	42.2	11.57	11.60	10.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

March, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	20.3	314.16	309.42	298.34	40.8	40.5	40.1	7.70	7.64	7.44
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.5	293.86	289.88	287.68	41.1	40.6	39.9	7.15	7.14	7.21
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	260.84	272.83	281.10	40.3	41.0	40.1	8.13	8.12	7.01
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.5	1.6	335.77	332.92	290.49	41.3	41.0	37.1	8.13	8.07	7.83
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.8	331.70	325.22	307.13	40.5	40.3	40.2	8.19	8.07	7.64
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.7	1.8	271.15	291.41	272.68	39.7	40.7	40.1	6.83	7.16	6.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.8	2.0	177.14	186.14	174.60	36.3	38.3	36.0	4.88	4.86	4.85

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.3	72.1	73.9	315.59	308.25	297.41	41.2	40.4	40.3	7.66	7.63	7.38
Durable Goods	20.9	20.9	21.8	323.95	320.38	306.80	40.8	40.3	40.0	7.94	7.95	7.67
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	8.0	346.01	338.48	341.11	40.9	40.2	40.9	8.46	8.42	8.34
Nondurable Goods	51.4	51.2	52.1	311.40	304.21	293.30	41.3	40.4	40.4	7.54	7.53	7.26
Textile Mill Products	27.0	26.9	28.1	297.97	294.07	280.10	41.5	40.9	39.9	7.18	7.19	7.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	9.4	289.92	289.92	280.06	40.1	40.1	39.5	7.23	7.23	7.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.1	9.7	309.64	308.70	280.67	42.3	42.0	39.2	7.32	7.35	7.16
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.5	1.3	278.00	288.32	257.81	43.1	42.4	40.6	6.45	6.80	6.35
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	2.5	284.54	263.35	269.45	41.0	38.9	41.2	6.94	6.77	6.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.0	7.8	195.72	189.42	197.21	39.7	38.5	39.6	4.93	4.92	4.98
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.6	1.7	154.16	142.66	157.30	37.6	35.4	33.9	4.10	4.03	4.64
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	411.28	397.31	389.72	42.4	41.3	42.5	9.70	9.62	9.17

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES

Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
March, 1986

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,410	6,280	6,360	3,420	3,370	3,680	2,990	2,910	2,680
AIKEN---------	42,990	42,410	41,420	18,740	18,720	19,040	24,240	23,690	22,380
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,790	2,880	1,140	1,120	1,190	1,700	1,670	1,690
ANDERSON------	48,100	47,600	47,700	19,500	19,100	20,200	28,600	28,500	27,500
BAMBERG-------	4,420	4,350	4,550	1,460	1,440	1,760	2,950	2,910	2,790
BARNWELL------	7,970	7,980	7,320	3,270	3,380	3,090	4,700	4,600	4,220
BEAUFORT------	31,800	31,450	27,880	1,220	1,210	1,040	30,580	30,230	26,840
BERKELEY------	21,100	20,800	20,700	5,600	5,600	6,000	15,500	15,200	14,700
CALHOUN-------	3,700	3,630	3,820	2,140	2,110	2,260	1,560	1,520	1,560
CHARLESTON----	137,700	136,200	134,600	9,500	9,500	9,700	128,200	126,700	124,900
CHEROKEE------	16,570	16,370	15,740	8,650	8,640	8,520	7,920	7,720	7,210
CHESTER-------	11,210	11,040	11,020	5,570	5,550	5,750	5,630	5,490	5,270
CHESTERFIELD--	13,000	12,850	11,880	7,130	7,120	6,770	5,870	5,730	5,110
CLARENDON-----	6,750	6,650	6,110	1,750	1,730	1,620	5,000	4,920	4,480
COLLETON------	9,380	9,450	8,980	2,360	2,540	2,520	7,020	6,900	6,460
DARLINGTON----	19,250	19,010	18,720	7,080	7,050	7,310	12,180	11,960	11,410
DILLON--------	8,930	8,830	8,590	3,570	3,580	3,400	5,360	5,250	5,190
DORCHESTER----	15,500	15,500	15,100	4,300	4,300	4,300	11,200	11,200	10,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,290	4,250	4,040	1,940	1,940	1,600	2,350	2,300	2,440
FAIRFIELD-----	6,770	6,690	6,500	2,460	2,480	2,570	4,300	4,210	3,930
FLORENCE------	46,700	46,700	45,400	13,100	13,100	12,900	33,600	33,600	32,500
GEORGETOWN----	15,350	15,070	14,160	4,660	4,630	4,220	10,680	10,440	9,940
GREENVILLE----	164,900	164,400	160,200	48,200	48,100	49,400	116,700	116,300	110,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,250	25,910	25,920	10,840	10,840	11,240	15,410	15,070	14,680
HAMPTON-------	4,820	4,770	4,980	1,770	1,770	1,870	3,050	3,000	3,110
HORRY---------	54,430	49,860	48,370	5,610	5,600	6,230	48,830	44,260	42,140
JASPER--------	3,310	3,270	3,140	220	220	220	3,090	3,050	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,740	14,590	14,390	6,730	6,730	6,860	8,010	7,860	7,530
LANCASTER-----	17,890	17,690	17,430	9,340	9,330	9,820	8,550	8,360	7,600
LAURENS-------	17,660	17,390	17,060	7,850	7,820	8,110	9,820	9,570	8,960
LEE-----------	3,280	3,260	2,980	1,010	1,010	1,000	2,270	2,250	1,980
LEXINGTON-----	46,300	46,200	45,700	13,000	13,200	13,600	33,300	33,000	32,100
McCORMICK-----	1,860	1,820	1,870	800	780	810	1,060	1,040	1,060
MARION--------	11,890	11,610	10,880	5,750	5,640	5,070	6,140	5,970	5,810
MARLBORO------	8,620	8,560	8,080	4,070	4,120	4,010	4,540	4,440	4,070
NEWBERRY------	10,800	10,650	10,450	4,890	4,890	5,080	5,900	5,760	5,370
OCONEE--------	21,390	21,260	19,640	9,850	9,940	9,460	11,540	11,320	10,180
ORANGEBURG----	27,250	27,150	26,630	9,240	9,430	9,320	18,010	17,720	17,310
PICKENS-------	29,900	29,800	28,800	11,300	11,300	11,600	18,600	18,500	17,200
RICHLAND------	164,900	164,000	158,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	150,500	149,500	143,700
SALUDA--------	3,170	3,090	2,930	1,180	1,140	1,180	1,980	1,940	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	94,500	94,300	92,800	36,200	36,100	37,000	58,300	58,200	55,800
SUMTER--------	29,480	29,130	28,460	8,410	8,400	8,750	21,070	20,740	19,710
UNION---------	10,180	10,160	9,700	5,620	5,720	5,540	4,560	4,450	4,160
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,020	9,960	9,180	3,850	3,900	3,400	6,170	6,060	5,790
YORK----------	42,600	42,800	41,600	12,200	12,400	11,900	30,400	30,400	29,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
March, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE MAR. 1986	LABOR FORCE FEB. 1986	LABOR FORCE MAR. 1985	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER MAR. 1986	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER FEB. 1986	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER MAR. 1985	UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE MAR. 1986	UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE FEB. 1986	UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE MAR. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,640	10,470	10,950	1,450	1,490	1,410	13.6	14.2	12.9
AIKEN---------	52,270	51,650	51,620	3,560	3,730	3,540	6.8	7.2	6.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,460	4,350	4,560	530	530	400	11.9	12.2	8.8
ANDERSON------	65,530	64,620	66,610	5,430	5,580	6,480	8.3	8.6	9.7
BAMBERG-------	6,680	6,510	7,070	680	660	630	10.2	10.1	8.9
BARNWELL------	9,310	9,220	9,170	690	660	860	7.4	7.2	9.4
BEAUFORT------	34,800	34,230	31,980	1,570	1,840	1,330	4.5	5.4	4.2
BERKELEY------	48,970	47,890	48,590	2,230	2,110	2,290	4.6	4.4	4.7
CALHOUN-------	4,810	4,640	5,150	430	380	400	8.9	8.2	7.8
CHARLESTON----	126,220	123,880	123,890	6,580	6,710	5,390	5.2	5.4	4.4
CHEROKEE------	21,690	21,430	21,380	1,780	1,850	1,620	8.2	8.6	7.6
CHESTER-------	13,560	13,370	14,210	1,470	1,520	1,860	10.8	11.4	13.1
CHESTERFIELD--	19,760	19,380	18,880	1,770	1,720	1,600	9.0	8.9	8.5
CLARENDON-----	12,350	12,080	11,800	1,340	1,350	1,320	10.9	11.2	11.2
COLLETON------	17,640	17,440	17,180	1,420	1,520	1,160	8.0	8.7	6.8
DARLINGTON----	26,620	26,200	26,970	2,820	2,880	2,720	10.6	11.0	10.1
DILLON--------	14,150	13,880	14,530	1,490	1,470	1,810	10.5	10.6	12.5
DORCHESTER----	31,010	30,190	30,440	1,640	1,420	1,350	5.3	4.7	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	6,800	6,760	7,240	450	530	960	6.6	7.8	13.3
FAIRFIELD-----	9,150	9,030	9,150	790	830	750	8.6	9.2	8.2
FLORENCE------	52,940	51,920	52,180	4,700	4,580	4,830	8.9	8.8	9.3
GEORGETOWN----	21,260	21,240	20,550	2,880	3,220	2,830	13.5	15.2	13.8
GREENVILLE----	154,530	151,610	153,100	8,590	8,420	9,410	5.6	5.6	6.1
GREENWOOD-----	27,210	26,820	28,590	2,720	2,730	3,360	10.0	10.2	11.8
HAMPTON-------	6,730	6,730	7,070	680	800	560	10.1	11.9	7.9
HORRY---------	64,710	61,800	59,910	6,430	8,270	5,570	9.9	13.4	9.3
JASPER--------	6,010	6,040	5,890	490	630	410	8.2	10.4	7.0
KERSHAW-------	17,610	17,420	18,160	1,360	1,420	1,600	7.7	8.2	8.8
LANCASTER-----	24,910	24,750	25,410	2,100	2,270	2,220	8.4	9.2	8.7
LAURENS-------	21,970	21,780	22,080	2,060	2,210	1,960	9.4	10.1	8.9
LEE-----------	8,180	8,050	8,020	730	750	820	8.9	9.3	10.2
LEXINGTON-----	75,590	73,560	73,370	3,030	2,990	2,740	4.0	4.1	3.7
McCORMICK-----	2,850	2,860	3,000	470	550	530	16.5	19.2	17.7
MARION--------	15,000	14,650	14,460	2,070	2,090	2,040	13.8	14.3	14.1
MARLBORO------	12,670	12,430	12,970	1,860	1,780	2,360	14.7	14.3	18.2
NEWBERRY------	14,080	13,890	14,230	930	1,000	970	6.6	7.2	6.8
OCONEE--------	26,510	25,950	25,350	2,210	1,880	2,070	8.3	7.2	8.2
ORANGEBURG----	37,360	36,220	37,280	4,010	3,220	3,220	10.7	8.9	8.6
PICKENS-------	44,190	43,110	43,220	3,330	3,020	2,990	7.5	7.0	6.9
RICHLAND------	137,720	133,970	133,580	5,710	5,590	5,090	4.1	4.2	3.8
SALUDA--------	7,260	7,060	7,080	570	590	570	7.9	8.4	8.1
SPARTANBURG---	108,060	106,720	106,590	7,120	7,680	7,210	6.6	7.2	6.8
SUMTER--------	34,340	34,030	33,890	3,370	3,560	2,640	9.8	10.5	7.8
UNION---------	14,700	14,230	14,230	1,940	1,510	1,550	13.2	10.6	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,990	15,760	15,490	1,670	1,690	1,690	10.4	10.7	10.9
YORK----------	65,410	63,660	64,950	4,640	4,150	4,240	7.1	6.5	6.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
ANDERSON	12,760	12,600	13,030	11,400	11,200	11,410	1,360	1,400	1,620	10.7	11.1	12.4
CHARLESTON	33,770	33,140	33,160	32,050	31,390	31,750	1,720	1,750	1,410	5.1	5.3	4.3
COLUMBIA	45,030	43,800	43,650	42,800	41,620	41,660	2,230	2,180	1,990	5.0	5.0	4.6
FLORENCE	14,560	14,280	14,350	13,340	13,090	13,090	1,220	1,190	1,260	8.4	8.3	8.8
GREENVILLE	30,110	29,540	29,860	28,110	27,580	27,670	2,000	1,960	2,190	6.6	6.6	7.3
GREENWOOD	9,750	9,610	10,240	8,800	8,660	9,070	950	950	1,170	9.7	9.9	11.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,290	19,930	19,820	18,690	18,300	18,510	1,600	1,630	1,310	7.9	8.2	6.6
ROCK HILL	20,940	20,350	20,770	19,180	18,780	19,160	1,760	1,570	1,610	8.4	7.7	7.8
SPARTANBURG	22,180	21,930	21,880	20,430	20,050	20,110	1,750	1,880	1,770	7.9	8.6	8.1
SUMTER	10,430	10,340	10,280	9,380	9,230	9,460	1,050	1,110	820	10.1	10.7	8.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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APRIL, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES

STATE'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES GROWTH IN APRIL

For the third consecutive month, nonagricultural employment rose sharply. An expansion of 13,400 jobs in the private sector boosted South Carolina's nonfarm work force to 1,339,600. A 1,400 reduction in the public sector produced a net growth of 12,000 in nonagricultural employment. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 44,200 jobs.

ACTIVITY IN TRADE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES CAUSES GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR

Most of the growth in the private sector resulted from seasonal activity in the trade and service industries, where record levels of employment were set in April. Wholesale and retail trade realized a 6,200 increase overall during the month, in spite of a decrease of 300 in the wholesale division. Advances were evident throughout the retail sector with a significant addition of workers in eating and drinking places. The work force in service occupations experienced a 5,500 expansion in April. Hotels and other lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations continued to contribute most of the seasonal payroll additions for services.

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Warm weather and lower interest rates stimulated growth in the construction job count for a second consecutive month, as 1,300 positions were added in April. An employment level of 87,200 was reached, which was up 5,400 from a year ago. Special trade contractors saw the most significant increase as 600 workers were added during April.

Manufacturing lost 500 employees during the month, bringing the employment total down to 361,000. Layoffs and plant closings in nondurables accounted for a decrease of 600. Most of this loss was in textile industries with moderate declines in chemicals and allied products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. The 101,500 jobs in textile mill products was a new record low for the industry. Small increases in apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products served to offset some of the larger decreases in nondurables. A number of gains in durable-good industries served to counteract a loss in electrical and electronic equipment (-400), and more minor decreases in other divisions of this sector. The result was an overall gain of 100 workers for durables.

Transportation and public utilities added 300 jobs in April, bringing the employment level to 56,700, up 1,000 from a year ago. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced a gain of 600 employees for the month, and 1,200 since April, 1985. The majority of April's increase was in real estate which benefitted from lower interest rates.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN APRIL

Employment in the public sector dropped 1,400 during the month, to a level of 260,700. A decline of 1,900 workers in local education was entirely responsible for the decrease. This drop reflected the nonfaculty staff members who were not included on the payroll during the Easter holidays. All other divisions of local, state and federal government experienced minor increases.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 6,500, rose to 616,100 during April. Seasonal advancements in the private sector offset the educational losses experienced in the public sector.

The positive influence of April's warmer weather was evident as tourism expanded. Trade and services, affected by increased tourist activity, grew by 3,900 and 3,500 jobs, respectively. The number of construction workers was up 100. Female employment in transportation and public utilities advanced 300, while finance, insurance, and real estate reported an upturn of 100 over the month. On the negative side, manufacturing, at 145,900, dropped 500 during April. Nondurable goods, with layoffs in apparel and other textile products, and in textile mill products, declined 300. Downturns in electrical and electronic equipment caused the durable-good sector to lose 200 positions.

In government, the number of women employed decreased 900. Nonfaculty school personnel losses in local government overshadowed moderate gains in state and federal government.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 20,600. All major industry divisions, except manufacturing, reported expansions over the year. Manufacturing, as a result of plant closings, lost 4,100 women workers. On the plus side, trade reported the largest yearly growth (+8,800) followed by services (+6,900).

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SHARPLY IN APRIL

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 7.3% to 6.8% in April. This rate represented 107,200 jobless individuals, a decline of 6,600 from the March level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to continued seasonal hires in trade, services, construction, and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in April.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,580,500	1,554,200	1,555,900	1,577,400	1,565,000	1,552,800
Total Employment	1,473,300	1,440,400	1,448,400	1,467,800	1,454,700	1,442,900
Total Unemployment	107,200	113,800	107,500	109,600	110,300	109,900
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	211,290	206,180	205,340	216,590	213,340	210,400
Total Employment	201,090	195,740	196,740	208,460	204,570	202,870
Total Unemployment	10,200	10,440	8,600	8,130	8,770	7,530
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	311,500	306,770	305,190
Total Employment	293,040	287,730	287,120
Total Unemployment	18,460	19,040	18,070
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	5.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	116,317	116,309	114,325	117,234	117,207	115,256
Total Employment	108,201	107,643	106,175	108,892	108,788	106,872
Total Unemployment	8,115	8,667	8,150	8,342	8,419	8,384
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,700 to 176,000 in April. This upturn was influenced by seasonal advances in services and trade. The service industry increased 500 above the previous month's total of 34,300. The trade workforce expanded 500 over the month to a level of 41,700. Increased tourism along the coast resulted in a hike of 400 jobs in the retail industry. The number of jobs in the wholesale division was up 100 to 7,900. Recalls from layoffs were responsible for a 300-worker increase in manufacturing. Durable goods rose 100 over the month, and nondurable goods, 200. Also showing positive movement in April were transportation and public utilities (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Construction remained unchanged at 13,000. In the public sector, government jobs eased upward 100 to 49,400. State government lost 100 jobs, while local government gained 200. Federal government was steady at 19,200.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Columbia area increased 800 to 211,900 in April. Influenced by heavy, last minute income tax filers, services rose 600 to 38,800. Warmer weather helped the construction industry gain 300 jobs. Also on the rise was manufacturing (+100), and transportation and public utilities (+100). Showing no change in employment in April were wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The government sector reported a moderate decline, dropping 300 to 58,100. This loss was centered primarily in local government, where nonfaculty personnel were cut from educational payrolls.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased by 600 in April to a level of 289,800. Increases were heaviest in the private sector, where 500 new positions were added. Aided by dry, warmer weather and an increase in new housing starts, construction rose 300 from March. Trade and services edged up 200 and 100, respectively, due to the start of the tourist season. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from the previous month. Responding to a loss in durable goods, the number of workers in manufacturing declined 100. In the public sector, state government reported a slight rise of 100, while federal and local government remained constant. Overall, nonfarm jobs were up 5,800 over the year-ago figure due largely to growth in trade, services, and government.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate dropped to 7.1% in April . . . down from 7.2% in March. While employment increased in the construction and service industries, manufacturing employment declined for the third consecutive month. Employment in the service industries grew 185,000, whereas construction jobs gained 84,000 in April. Manufacturing employment, however, decreased 27,000 after a 50,000 downturn in March. Business payrolls were up 206,000 in April, following an upturn of 178,000 the month before.

Americans' workweek was unchanged in April . . . The average workweek for nonfarm employees remained at 35.0 hours in April for the third month in a row. The factory workweek dipped to 40.6 hours last month from 40.7 in March. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers was unchanged at $8.74 in April.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose 0.2% in April . . . but the weak advance offered little evidence that manufacturers had emerged from their slump. The small improvement last month came after declines of 0.7% in March and 0.8% in February, the biggest back-to-back drops in industrial production since the end of the recession in 1982. The production measure continued to be restrained by the sharp drop in oil prices in the first few months of the year. One of the few areas of strength came in the auto industry, where gains were recorded in car and truck production for consumers.

Retail sales were up 0.5% in April, the best showing in four months . . . but, a jump in auto sales hid widespread weaknesses in other areas of consumer spending. Excluding car sales, which tend to fluctuate from month to month depending on manufacturers' special incentives, retail sales fell 0.4%. Building material sales increased 5.0% last month, reflecting robust building activity resulting from the decline in mortgage rates in recent months. Furniture sales, which also should benefit from strong home building, were down 1.6% last month. Gasoline stations posted the largest sales downturn of any sector last month, falling 2.3% after a 7.1% drop in March. Sales of durable goods climbed 2.8% in April, while nondurable purchases were reduced by 0.8% last month.

Consumer prices declined 0.3% in April . . . the third consecutive monthly drop, while personal income and consumer spending rose. Gasoline prices were down 11.3% in April and 12.0% in March. Transportation costs decreased 2.5% following a 2.8% downturn the month before. With the exception of the above, most prices increased moderately. Personal income grew 1.2% in April, after a 0.2% rise in March. However, government subsidy payments to farmers were up sharply in April. Excluding these payments, personal income gained a slight 0.2% from one month earlier. Consumer spending was up 0.3% in April and 0.1% in March.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts jumped 4.1% in April . . . the highest level since January of this year. Housing starts rose in every region of the country and left the overall pace 8.5% ahead of a year earlier. Construction of apartment units increased 4.1% in April after declining 9.5% in March, while starts of single family homes gained 4.1%, following a 0.4% upturn in the prior month. Strong building activity is expected to continue for several months, due largely to the drop in interest rates. Building permits, a sign of future housing activity, advanced 2.7% in April. Permits were up in all regions, except the West.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE NEWS

The weather dominated the agricultural news in South Carolina during April. Near drought conditions coupled with scattered frost late in the month gave farmers all the headaches they could handle. Planting of field crops lagged considerably behind last year due mainly to the dry conditions. Soil moisture, which was rated adequate at 72% at the beginning of the month dropped to 4% by month's end.

Amazingly, some field crops were in reasonably good condition despite the poor weather. Corn and tobacco were rated fair to good state-wide. However, fruits and vegetables were suffering. Watermelons, cucumbers, and tomatoes desperately needed rainfall for continued growth and maturation.

A total of 900 migrant and seasonal farmworkers were located in South Carolina during April. Of these, 550 were locals with the balance consisting of interstate workers from Florida.

HOURLY EARNINGS DOWN IN APRIL

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers slipped down $0.02 in April to $7.84. A similar decline in nondurables was primarily responsible for the decrease in manufacturing hourly wages. Lower hourly earnings caused by shorter work schedules were reported in chemicals and allied products (-$0.13); and paper and allied products (-$0.05). Meanwhile, hourly earnings for the hard-good sector rose $0.01 to $8.00 in April.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers fell $5.53 in April to $317.52. In the soft-good sector, the decrease was $5.48, while in durables, weekly earnings dropped $3.58.

On the national level, average hourly earnings remained steady at $9.70 from the previous month, while weekly wages dipped $1.94 per hour.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
April, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.84	$ 7.86	$ 7.64	$ 7.68	$ 7.72	$ 7.42
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.52	$323.05	$296.43	$307.97	$314.98	$295.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.61	$ 99.10	$ 92.61	$ 94.67	$ 96.62	$ 92.26

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.66	$ 7.67	$ 7.48	$ 9.70	$ 9.70	$ 9.48
Average Weekly Earnings	$307.93	$315.24	$293.96	$392.85	$394.79	$380.15
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.66	$ 96.70	$ 93.99	$120.77	$121.10	$118.76

OVERTIME HOURS MOVE DOWNWARD

Factory overtime hours for the state's manufacturing production workers were lowered 0.1 hour on average to 4.2 hours in April. Overtime hours were lost in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors, as employers required less hours in view of fewer new orders and contract completions. Premium hours in hard and soft goods were lowered 0.2 and 0.1 hour, respectively. Compared to a year-ago, overtime hours rose 0.5 hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.3	3.7
Durable Goods	3.3	3.5	3.4
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.7	3.9

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK SHORTER

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a cutback in the number of hours worked in April as average weekly hours fell 0.6 hour to 40.5. Workers in the nondurable sector saw the largest decrease as the number of hours worked dropped 0.6 hour to 40.2. Significant hourly decreases were found in chemicals and allied products (-1.3); and paper and allied products (-1.0). The durable-good workweek fell 0.5 hour to 41.1 in April. Notable hourly losses were recorded in furniture and fixtures (-2.3); electrical and electronic equipment (-1.3); and instruments and related products (-1.3).

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers fell 0.2 hour to 40.5.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX FALTERS IN APRIL

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 2.1 points to 103.4 in April. A 0.6 hour drop in average weekly hours was primarily responsible for the decline. April's index was 1.0 point greater than the year-ago figure of 102.4.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

April, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	103.4	105.5	102.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	141.3	143.5	143.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	91.0	92.9	88.8
Textile Productivity Index	65.9	67.1	62.8
Apparel Productivity Index	97.5	99.4	97.3

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MOVE DOWNWARD

Unemployment rates decreased over the month in 38 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, April's jobless rates decreased in 23 counties. April's unemployment figures ranged from a high of 14.6% in McCormick County to a low of 3.7% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 43 counties. Fourteen of these counties showed gains in manufacturing and 41 reported advances in nonmanufacturing. Twelve counties had job expansion in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to the comparable 1985 figures, 41 counties saw upturns in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Constr. Superintendent	84	None	N/A	12	X		$13,500		X	Conway
Nurse, General Duty	24	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000		X	Spartanburg
Manager, Sales	26	Dir. Res. & Dev.	99	16	X		$21,000	X		Florence
Mech. Engineer	00	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Florence
Purchasing Agent	60	Manager, Retail	72	16	X		$12,500		X	Union
Accountant	16	None	N/A	16	X		$19,000	X		Greenville
Supervis. Millwright	60	None	N/A	12	X		$22,000	X		Greenwood
Mechanic Auto	60	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood
Computer Operator	44	Super. Data Proce.	12	13	X		$16,640	X		Pickens
Production Coordinator	60	None	N/A	12	X		$20,196		X	Rock Hill
Loan Officer	06	None	N/A	15	X		$5.50hr.	X		Kingstree
Operating Engineer	99	Foreman	99	12	X		$18,000		X	Newberry
Electronics Tech.	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Heath Springs

*There are currently more than 115,698 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From: Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1339.6	1327.6	1295.4	+ 12.0	+ 44.2
Total Private	1078.9	1065.5	1047.3	+ 13.4	+ 31.6
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	87.2	85.9	81.8	+ 1.3	+ 5.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.7	12.4	12.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	3.8	4.3	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	42.3	41.7	39.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.7
Electrical Work	9.0	8.8	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.0	361.5	367.6	- 0.5	- 6.6
Durable Goods	121.0	120.9	123.2	+ 0.1	- 2.2
Nondurable Goods	240.0	240.6	244.4	- 0.6	- 4.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.7	56.4	55.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.5	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	12.3	12.3	12.4	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric Services	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	292.0	285.8	274.5	+ 6.2	+ 17.5
Wholesale Trade	55.9	56.2	54.2	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	30.7	31.0	29.9	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	12.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.2	24.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	7.9	7.8	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.8	4.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From: Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1985
Retail Trade	236.1	229.6	220.3	+ 6.5	+ 15.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.9	10.6	9.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.5	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	26.3	26.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Department Stores	18.1	18.1	18.2	0.0	- 0.1
Food Stores	39.9	39.3	38.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores	37.5	37.1	36.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.9	57.3	56.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Banking	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	8.1	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.2	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Services	222.4	216.9	209.2	+ 5.5	+ 13.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.6	18.7	19.9	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
Health Services	44.2	43.9	42.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Hospitals	15.2	15.1	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	23.9	24.0	21.3	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.0	14.1	12.5	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Government	260.7	262.1	248.1	- 1.4	+ 12.6
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.2	38.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Total State Government	81.3	81.0	76.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.8
State Education	35.1	35.0	32.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Other State Government	46.2	46.0	43.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	140.1	141.9	133.5	- 1.8	+ 6.6
Local Education	85.1	87.0	80.0	- 1.9	+ 5.1
Other Local Government	55.0	54.9	53.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From: Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1985
Manufacturing	361.0	361.5	367.6	- 0.5	- 6.6
Durable Goods	121.0	120.9	123.2	+ 0.1	- 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.5	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.8	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.3	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.3	3.2	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.8	10.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.8	2.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	7.9	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.3	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.1	30.0	0.0	- 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.6	1.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.4	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.2	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.3	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	21.1	22.0	- 0.4	- 1.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.1	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	3.0	2.9	- 0.5	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.6	7.7	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.0	240.6	244.4	- 0.6	- 4.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	14.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.7	2.5	2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
Textile Mill Products	101.5	102.1	106.4	- 0.6	- 4.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.5	30.5	0.0	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.4	31.4	- 0.2	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.7	7.6	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	15.0	14.8	- 0.3	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.6	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.0	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.0	8.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.0	43.9	44.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.1	0.0	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	14.6	15.6	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.9	5.8	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.7	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	15.6	15.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.9	9.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.6	32.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.2	15.3	16.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.8	19.9	19.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.1	9.3	0.0	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From: Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1334.2	1335.6	1292.5	- 1.4	+ 41.7
Total Private	1079.8	1080.3	1050.3	- 0.5	+ 29.5
Construction	87.8	87.1	82.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.5
Manufacturing	362.3	363.5	369.0	- 1.2	- 6.7
Durable Goods	121.3	121.3	123.5	0.0	- 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.7	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	10.9	10.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	7.9	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.1	30.0	0.0	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.2	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.8	21.2	22.1	- 0.4	- 1.3
Nondurable Goods	241.0	242.2	245.5	- 1.2	- 4.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.9	15.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	101.8	102.6	106.7	- 0.8	- 4.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	28.0	30.5	- 0.5	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.6	31.5	- 0.3	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	7.7	0.0	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	15.2	14.8	- 0.5	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.0	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	44.3	44.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.5	15.5	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	7.3	0.0	+ 1.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.6	15.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	10.0	9.9	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.5	32.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.1	15.1	16.1	0.0	- 1.0

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From: Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	56.9	55.8	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.8	16.9	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Communication	12.3	12.2	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.8	16.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	292.9	293.8	275.4	- 0.9	+ 17.5
Wholesale Trade	56.3	56.9	54.6	- 0.6	+ 1.7
Retail Trade	236.6	236.9	220.8	- 0.3	+ 15.8
General Merchandise Stores	27.4	27.4	27.7	0.0	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.2	40.8	36.8	- 0.6	+ 3.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.0	58.1	56.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.2	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	220.3	219.2	207.2	+ 1.1	+ 13.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.6	19.9	18.9	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Educational Services	22.6	22.5	20.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Total Government	254.4	255.3	242.2	- 0.9	+ 12.2
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.5	38.0	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Total State Government	79.3	79.0	74.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.6
Total Local Government	135.9	136.8	129.5	- 0.9	+ 6.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

April, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	COLUMBIA Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	289.8	289.2	284.0	211.9	211.1	206.6
Construction	19.7	19.4	19.3	13.4	13.1	12.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.8	9.7	9.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.4	95.5	98.1	27.6	27.5	28.0
Durable Goods	28.6	28.7	29.8	13.3	13.4	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.8	10.9	11.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.4	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	5.8	6.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.8	66.8	68.3	14.3	14.1	14.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.7	30.8	32.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.5	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	10.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.0	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.3
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.9	65.7	62.9	46.4	46.4	44.8
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.4	15.3	12.5	12.6	12.1
Retail Trade	50.5	50.3	47.6	33.9	33.8	32.7
General Merchandise Stores	7.0	7.0	6.3	4.5	4.5	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.8	17.5	17.5	16.8
Banking	-	-	-	6.0	6.2	5.8
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	47.4	47.3	44.9	38.8	38.2	37.9
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.6	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	7.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.4	3.3	3.3
Total Government	39.7	39.6	37.7	58.1	58.4	57.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	11.7	11.6	10.5	31.2	31.2	31.3
Total Local Government	26.0	26.0	25.3	18.7	19.0	17.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	176.0	174.3	172.1	43.2	43.1	42.6
Construction	13.0	13.0	12.8	2.3	2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	19.6	19.3	19.8	12.3	12.2	12.0
Durable Goods	10.8	10.8	11.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.6	8.8	10.1	10.0	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.0	8.8	5.1	5.1	5.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.7	41.2	41.8	7.9	7.9	7.7
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.8	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.8	33.4	34.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.1	8.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	34.8	34.3	32.3	8.7	8.7	8.4
Total Government	49.4	49.3	48.4	5.6	5.6	5.9
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.2	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.1	13.2	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.1	16.9	16.5	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	48.1	48.1	46.5	46.7	45.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Manufacturing	19.0	19.5	20.3	13.0	13.1	13.0
Durable Goods	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.7	15.3	8.7	8.8	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.3	8.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.5	7.5	7.1
Total Government	7.6	7.6	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1986

Industry	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Net Change From Mar. 1986	Net Change From Apr. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	616.1	609.6	595.5	+ 6.5	+ 20.6
Total Private	468.4	461.0	455.5	+ 7.4	+ 12.9
Construction	7.0	6.9	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	145.9	146.4	150.0	- 0.5	- 4.1
Durable Goods	38.1	38.3	39.5	- 0.2	- 1.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	8.3	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.5	13.3	- 0.3	- 1.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	107.8	108.1	110.5	- 0.3	- 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.3	43.4	45.2	- 0.1	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.8	13.1	0.0	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.9	13.8	0.0	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.3	5.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.2	38.1	- 0.2	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.0	8.2	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.7	13.7	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.5	12.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Communication	5.8	5.7	5.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	140.5	136.6	131.7	+ 3.9	+ 8.8
Wholesale Trade	13.5	13.7	13.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.8	7.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	127.0	122.9	118.6	+ 4.1	+ 8.4
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	19.5	20.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Food Stores	18.3	18.0	17.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.5	35.4	34.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Banking	11.0	11.1	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	126.3	122.8	119.4	+ 3.5	+ 6.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.8	12.6	13.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
Health Services	36.6	36.3	35.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Hospitals	12.8	12.7	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	14.7	14.7	13.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Total Government	147.7	148.6	140.0	- 0.9	+ 7.7
Total Federal Government	12.1	12.0	11.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	44.2	43.9	41.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
State Education	16.9	16.8	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Other State Government	27.3	27.1	25.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	91.4	92.7	86.7	- 1.3	+ 4.7
Local Education	63.9	65.3	60.0	- 1.4	+ 3.9
Other Local Government	27.5	27.4	26.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
MANUFACTURING	281.1	282.5	287.3	317.52	323.05	296.43	40.5	41.1	38.8	7.84	7.86	7.64
DURABLE GOODS	93.2	93.5	94.9	328.80	332.38	314.57	41.1	41.6	40.8	8.00	7.99	7.71
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.7	12.2	306.39	305.66	308.88	41.8	41.7	44.0	7.33	7.33	7.02
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.8	4.3	280.80	299.48	254.96	40.0	42.3	39.9	7.02	7.08	6.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.2	8.3	383.16	387.13	362.06	43.1	43.4	42.1	8.89	8.92	8.60
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.1	12.0	305.75	311.26	296.27	38.9	39.5	40.2	7.86	7.88	7.37
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.7	20.7	21.3	352.75	354.04	336.20	42.5	42.4	40.9	8.30	8.35	8.22
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	4.0	4.2	335.62	330.48	309.57	42.7	42.1	40.1	7.86	7.85	7.72
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.7	16.1	16.9	278.36	286.16	274.17	38.5	39.8	39.0	7.23	7.19	7.03
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	4.6	4.7	304.20	316.74	283.28	39.1	40.4	36.6	7.78	7.84	7.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	187.9	189.0	192.4	312.35	317.83	287.28	40.2	40.8	37.8	7.77	7.79	7.60
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.2	9.6	276.58	277.93	260.30	38.9	39.2	39.5	7.11	7.09	6.59
Textile Mill Products	89.1	89.6	93.4	296.52	299.74	266.32	40.9	41.4	37.3	7.25	7.24	7.14
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.0	25.1	27.7	298.29	298.49	288.17	41.2	41.4	39.1	7.24	7.21	7.37
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.3	26.3	28.2	304.67	301.10	259.50	40.3	40.2	35.5	7.56	7.49	7.31
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	6.8	300.30	315.65	224.72	42.0	44.9	34.1	7.15	7.03	6.59
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.8	12.2	12.0	306.45	310.66	281.61	41.3	41.7	37.8	7.42	7.45	7.45
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	284.75	294.46	280.35	38.9	39.9	39.1	7.32	7.38	7.17
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.1	8.4	263.22	271.99	261.95	41.0	42.3	40.3	6.42	6.43	6.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.5	36.7	37.3	193.21	195.80	174.41	37.3	37.8	34.4	5.18	5.18	5.07
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.3	188.50	191.64	166.83	37.7	38.1	33.3	5.00	5.03	5.01
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.0	12.9	171.44	172.96	169.81	36.4	36.8	35.6	4.71	4.70	4.77
Paper and Allied Products	11.1	11.2	10.8	484.16	498.04	489.62	41.1	42.1	43.1	11.78	11.83	11.36
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.4	308.32	309.14	281.52	37.6	37.7	36.8	8.20	8.20	7.65
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.7	20.1	20.2	475.18	495.62	458.85	41.5	42.8	41.6	11.45	11.58	11.03

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
April, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	20.0	307.97	314.93	298.34	40.1	40.8	39.8	7.68	7.72	7.42
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.5	292.01	295.71	287.68	40.5	41.3	40.6	7.21	7.16	7.11
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	262.57	259.39	281.10	38.5	38.6	41.5	6.82	6.72	6.95
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.5	1.6	345.14	335.77	290.49	42.4	41.3	36.1	8.14	8.13	7.78
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.5	322.38	332.50	307.13	39.8	40.5	39.2	8.10	8.21	7.81
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.6	1.8	295.24	275.31	272.68	41.7	39.9	35.1	7.08	6.90	7.01
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.7	2.0	178.82	177.63	174.60	37.1	36.4	33.8	4.82	4.88	4.93

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985
All Manufacturing	71.9	72.1	74.2	307.93	315.34	293.96	40.2	41.1	39.3	7.66	7.67	7.48
Durable Goods	20.7	20.8	21.7	316.41	324.77	297.61	39.9	40.8	38.6	7.93	7.96	7.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	8.0	338.60	346.86	329.82	40.6	41.0	39.5	8.34	8.46	8.35
Nondurable Goods	51.1	51.4	52.5	305.42	311.47	292.64	40.4	41.2	39.6	7.56	7.56	7.39
Textile Mill Products	26.8	27.0	28.1	296.74	299.22	282.69	41.1	41.5	39.1	7.22	7.21	7.23
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.6	9.4	294.76	289.92	280.50	40.6	40.1	37.6	7.26	7.23	7.46
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.1	9.8	311.22	309.64	288.80	42.4	42.3	39.4	7.34	7.32	7.33
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.3	256.50	296.10	268.60	38.0	43.1	42.3	6.75	6.87	6.35
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.3	2.5	2.4	280.06	284.54	282.99	39.5	41.0	42.3	7.09	6.94	6.69
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	190.89	199.29	192.57	37.8	39.7	39.3	5.05	5.02	4.90
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.7	143.97	154.16	155.69	35.2	37.6	33.7	4.09	4.10	4.62
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.9	391.94	411.28	387.90	40.7	42.4	41.8	9.63	9.70	9.28

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
April, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,430	6,390	6,450	3,340	3,380	3,690	3,090	3,010	2,760
AIKEN---------	43,400	43,100	41,400	18,600	18,700	19,000	24,800	24,300	22,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,890	2,850	2,880	1,140	1,140	1,240	1,740	1,710	1,630
ANDERSON------	47,600	48,100	48,100	19,000	19,500	20,300	28,600	28,600	27,800
BAMBERG-------	4,500	4,420	4,380	1,490	1,460	1,570	3,010	2,960	2,810
BARNWELL------	8,160	8,080	7,610	3,350	3,370	3,210	4,810	4,710	4,390
BEAUFORT------	33,830	31,850	28,520	1,170	1,220	1,110	32,660	30,620	27,410
BERKELEY------	21,300	21,100	20,800	5,700	5,500	5,800	15,600	15,600	15,000
CALHOUN-------	3,740	3,700	3,500	2,120	2,140	2,040	1,610	1,560	1,460
CHARLESTON----	139,000	137,700	136,000	9,600	9,500	9,800	129,400	128,200	126,200
CHEROKEE------	16,780	16,590	15,960	8,610	8,630	8,590	8,170	7,960	7,370
CHESTER-------	11,300	11,200	11,140	5,510	5,540	5,840	5,790	5,660	5,300
CHESTERFIELD--	13,250	13,020	12,030	7,230	7,120	6,870	6,030	5,900	5,160
CLARENDON-----	6,780	6,770	6,170	1,690	1,750	1,620	5,080	5,020	4,550
COLLETON------	9,710	9,410	9,100	2,520	2,360	2,540	7,190	7,050	6,570
DARLINGTON----	19,430	19,290	18,860	7,020	7,070	7,300	12,410	12,220	11,560
DILLON--------	9,090	8,950	8,710	3,590	3,570	3,480	5,500	5,380	5,230
DORCHESTER----	15,700	15,500	15,300	4,300	4,300	4,200	11,400	11,200	11,100
EDGEFIELD-----	4,320	4,300	4,310	1,920	1,930	1,950	2,400	2,360	2,360
FAIRFIELD-----	6,850	6,780	6,350	2,450	2,460	2,520	4,400	4,310	3,840
FLORENCE------	46,500	46,700	45,600	13,000	13,100	13,000	33,500	33,600	32,600
GEORGETOWN----	15,490	15,380	14,040	4,630	4,650	3,930	10,860	10,730	10,100
GREENVILLE----	165,100	164,600	160,700	48,100	48,100	49,200	117,000	116,500	111,500
GREENWOOD-----	26,420	26,280	26,150	10,740	10,820	11,550	15,690	15,460	14,600
HAMPTON-------	4,880	4,830	4,890	1,780	1,770	1,830	3,110	3,060	3,060
HORRY---------	56,460	53,590	53,100	5,560	5,590	5,980	50,900	48,000	47,110
JASPER--------	3,360	3,310	3,130	210	210	220	3,140	3,100	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,910	14,750	14,620	6,680	6,710	6,960	8,230	8,040	7,660
LANCASTER-----	18,090	17,920	17,350	9,300	9,320	9,630	8,800	8,600	7,720
LAURENS-------	17,970	17,680	17,330	7,900	7,830	8,300	10,070	9,850	9,040
LEE-----------	3,350	3,290	3,150	1,020	1,010	1,090	2,330	2,280	2,060
LEXINGTON-----	46,600	46,400	46,300	13,100	13,100	13,500	33,500	33,300	32,800
McCORMICK-----	1,890	1,860	1,900	810	800	820	1,090	1,070	1,080
MARION--------	12,080	11,950	10,750	5,740	5,750	4,980	6,340	6,210	5,760
MARLBORO------	8,770	8,670	8,270	4,120	4,100	4,160	4,650	4,570	4,110
NEWBERRY------	10,960	10,820	10,640	4,860	4,890	5,150	6,100	5,930	5,480
OCONEE--------	21,610	21,440	20,250	9,790	9,850	9,740	11,830	11,590	10,510
ORANGEBURG----	27,590	27,290	27,070	9,140	9,230	9,550	18,450	18,060	17,520
PICKENS-------	31,400	31,400	30,500	11,200	11,300	11,500	20,200	20,100	19,000
RICHLAND------	165,300	164,700	160,300	14,500	14,400	14,500	150,800	150,300	145,800
SALUDA--------	3,180	3,170	2,930	1,160	1,180	1,170	2,020	2,000	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	93,300	93,200	92,800	36,100	36,100	37,400	57,200	57,100	55,400
SUMTER--------	29,760	29,460	28,500	8,350	8,390	8,710	21,410	21,070	19,790
UNION---------	10,470	10,190	9,780	5,770	5,610	5,590	4,700	4,580	4,190
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,120	10,030	9,300	3,830	3,840	3,450	6,290	6,190	5,850
YORK----------	43,200	43,100	42,600	12,300	12,200	12,000	30,900	30,900	30,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
April, 1986

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
ABBEVILLE	10,820	10,640	11,030	1,550	1,450	1,320	14.3	13.6	12.0
AIKEN	53,220	52,100	52,600	3,530	3,510	3,760	6.6	6.7	7.1
ALLENDALE	4,540	4,460	4,710	480	530	480	10.6	11.9	10.2
ANDERSON	65,590	65,530	67,270	5,080	5,430	6,170	7.7	8.3	9.2
BAMBERG	6,840	6,680	7,140	630	680	830	9.2	10.2	11.6
BARNWELL	9,640	9,310	9,810	750	690	1,140	7.8	7.4	11.6
BEAUFORT	37,040	34,800	32,710	1,450	1,570	1,150	3.9	4.5	3.5
BERKELEY	50,500	48,970	49,420	2,490	2,230	2,440	4.9	4.6	4.9
CALHOUN	4,930	4,810	4,810	420	430	370	8.5	8.9	7.7
CHARLESTON	128,980	126,210	125,050	6,080	6,580	4,800	4.7	5.2	3.8
CHEROKEE	21,880	21,690	22,050	1,580	1,780	1,890	7.2	8.2	8.6
CHESTER	13,720	13,560	14,880	1,460	1,470	2,330	10.6	10.8	15.7
CHESTERFIELD	20,130	19,760	19,070	1,620	1,770	1,440	8.0	9.0	7.6
CLARENDON	12,670	12,350	11,830	1,310	1,340	1,100	10.3	10.9	9.3
COLLETON	18,170	17,640	17,540	1,570	1,420	1,230	8.6	8.0	7.0
DARLINGTON	27,070	26,630	27,240	2,770	2,830	2,570	10.2	10.6	9.4
DILLON	14,460	14,150	14,670	1,410	1,490	1,590	9.8	10.5	10.8
DORCHESTER	31,790	31,010	30,870	1,620	1,640	1,350	5.1	5.3	4.4
EDGEFIELD	6,920	6,800	7,340	450	450	580	6.5	6.6	7.9
FAIRFIELD	9,330	9,150	9,000	820	790	710	8.8	8.6	7.9
FLORENCE	53,580	52,940	52,450	4,370	4,700	4,420	8.2	8.9	8.4
GEORGETOWN	21,020	21,260	20,130	2,340	2,880	2,460	11.1	13.5	12.2
GREENVILLE	156,650	154,520	154,160	8,020	8,590	8,530	5.1	5.6	5.5
GREENWOOD	27,410	27,210	30,090	2,630	2,720	4,510	9.6	10.0	15.0
HAMPTON	6,830	6,730	7,040	640	680	560	9.4	10.1	8.0
HORRY	66,010	64,700	64,800	5,050	6,430	4,850	7.7	9.9	7.5
JASPER	6,090	6,010	5,940	430	490	400	7.1	8.2	6.7
KERSHAW	17,860	17,610	18,540	1,310	1,360	1,610	7.3	7.7	8.7
LANCASTER	25,370	24,910	25,300	2,180	2,100	2,100	8.6	8.4	8.3
LAURENS	22,290	21,970	22,470	1,900	2,060	1,930	8.5	9.4	8.6
LEE	8,380	8,180	8,490	670	730	720	8.0	8.9	8.5
LEXINGTON	76,750	75,600	74,570	2,810	3,040	2,610	3.7	4.0	3.5
McCORMICK	2,870	2,850	3,120	420	470	580	14.6	16.5	18.6
MARION	15,300	15,000	14,450	2,040	2,070	2,050	13.3	13.8	14.2
MARLBORO	12,810	12,670	12,770	1,690	1,860	1,810	13.2	14.7	14.2
NEWBERRY	14,450	14,080	14,520	980	930	940	6.8	6.6	6.5
OCONEE	26,580	26,510	26,060	1,900	2,210	1,950	7.1	8.3	7.5
ORANGEBURG	38,070	37,360	37,880	3,940	4,010	2,930	10.3	10.7	7.7
PICKENS	44,830	44,190	44,050	3,210	3,330	3,270	7.2	7.5	7.4
RICHLAND	139,840	137,740	135,830	5,320	5,730	4,920	3.8	4.2	3.6
SALUDA	7,300	7,260	7,120	470	570	520	6.4	7.9	7.3
SPARTANBURG	110,030	108,050	106,990	7,230	7,120	6,270	6.6	6.6	5.9
SUMTER	34,830	34,340	34,050	3,300	3,370	2,520	9.5	9.8	7.4
UNION	14,610	14,700	14,360	1,560	1,940	1,500	10.7	13.2	10.4
WILLIAMSBURG	16,240	15,990	15,810	1,550	1,670	1,640	9.5	10.4	10.4
YORK	66,320	65,560	65,970	4,160	4,650	4,720	6.3	7.1	7.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
ANDERSON	12,750	12,760	13,140	11,480	11,400	11,590	1,270	1,360	1,550	10.0	10.7	11.8
CHARLESTON	34,520	33,770	33,460	32,930	32,050	32,210	1,590	1,720	1,250	4.6	5.1	3.7
COLUMBIA	45,690	45,040	44,360	43,610	42,800	42,440	2,080	2,240	1,920	4.6	5.0	4.3
FLORENCE	14,750	14,560	14,430	13,610	13,340	13,280	1,140	1,220	1,150	7.7	8.4	8.0
GREENVILLE	30,500	30,110	30,030	28,630	28,110	28,050	1,870	2,000	1,980	6.1	6.6	6.6
GREENWOOD	9,830	9,750	10,760	8,910	8,800	9,190	920	950	1,570	9.4	9.7	14.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,680	20,290	19,950	19,200	18,600	18,780	1,480	1,600	1,170	7.2	7.9	5.9
ROCK HILL	21,200	20,980	21,120	19,620	19,220	19,330	1,580	1,760	1,790	7.5	8.4	8.5
SPARTANBURG	22,590	22,180	21,930	20,810	20,430	20,390	1,780	1,750	1,540	7.9	7.9	7.0
SUMTER	10,580	10,430	10,340	9,550	9,380	9,550	1,030	1,050	790	9.7	10.1	7.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MAY, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IS SEEN THROUGHOUT SOUTH CAROLINA

Nonagricultural employment in South Carolina continued to expand for the fourth consecutive month, as 10,300 workers were added in May. The 1,344,800 job count was an all-time high for the state during May. Both the private and public sectors experienced growth over the month, with approximately 95% of the gains centered in the private industries. A total of 40,800 more people were working than during the same period a year ago.

PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLL INCREASES

Employment in the private sector rose 9,900 to 1,086,300. The trade industry saw the greatest advance with the addition of 3,700 workers. The trade employment level of 294,000 reached an all-time high in May. Retail trade was responsible for 90% of the gain as the wholesale division climbed 400. Employment upturns were evident throughout the trade sector with the largest expansion in eating and drinking places.

After a steady decline for four consecutive months, the news in manufacturing was good as 2,200 jobs were added, bringing its employment count to 362,700. The largest increases were in apparel and other textile products (+700), and textile mill products (+500). The surge in these two industries was primarily responsible for the accession of 1,600 wage earners in nondurable goods. The hard-good employment level gained momentum in May as 600 additional jobs were added.

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As favorable weather conditions and low interest rates prevailed, growth in the construction industry continued. A total of 88,600 workers was reached as a result of 1,400 new positions. The number of service jobs increased 1,300 as hotels and other lodging places, business services, and amusement and recreation services continued to contribute most of the seasonal payroll additions.

Positive employment trends of 800 and 400, respectively, were reported in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Employment upturns were experienced by all industry divisions throughout both sectors.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

Employment in the public sector grew by 400 jobs to a level of 258,500. The growth in total government was created by a sharp rise in the local division (+1,000). State government saw a decline of 700 positions, while federal lost 200 jobs in May.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE IN MAY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 5,200, rose to 618,200 during May. All major divisions reported upturns over the month, except transportation and public utilities which remained unchanged.

In the private sector, wholesale and retail trade (+1,900) was responsible for the largest employment increase. Manufacturing, reflecting the biggest one-month advancement in the industry since August of 1983, added 1,500 jobs in May. Growth was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Nondurable goods, spurred by recalls in apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products, gained 1,200 women during May. The durable-good sector was up 300, pushing the monthly total to 38,600. Services, affected by increased tourist activity, added 800 women to their payrolls. Female employment in finance, insurance, and real estate, at 36,200, advanced 500 over the month, while construction, aided by lower mortgage rates, picked up 100.

In the public sector, positive movement in local government more than offset minute losses in federal and state government. The number of women employed in local government increased 600 during the month, while federal and state government reported similar declines of 100.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 18,700. All major industry divisions, except manufacturing, showed expansion over the year. Manufacturing, negatively affected by plant closings and layoffs, lost 500 positions occupied by women. On the plus side, wholesale and retail trade recorded the largest yearly growth (+7,200) followed by services (+5,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES TO DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 6.8% to 6.6% in May, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. This rate represented 104,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,200 from the April level. The reduction in unemployment stemmed from seasonal hiring in trade, services and construction, together with a much-needed upturn in manufacturing. Trade and services posted all-time high employment levels in May. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% during the month.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,599,000	1,580,300	1,570,500	1,590,200	1,577,200	1,561,700
Total Employment	1,494,200	1,473,300	1,463,800	1,483,200	1,467,800	1,452,800
Total Unemployment	104,800	107,000	106,700	107,000	109,400	108,900
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	215,530	211,270	209,590	219,730	216,580	213,080
Total Employment	205,060	201,090	200,720	211,600	208,460	205,720
Total Unemployment	10,470	10,180	8,870	8,130	8,120	7,360
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	313,860	311,480	309,210
Total Employment	296,180	293,040	290,120
Total Unemployment	17,680	18,440	19,090
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	6.2

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	117,199	116,316	114,891	117,664	117,234	115,339
Total Employment	109,041	108,201	106,880	109,110	108,892	106,939
Total Unemployment	8,158	8,115	8,011	8,554	8,342	8,400
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area stood at 178,100 in May, up 2,500 from the previous month and 2,900 over May, 1985. The largest employment gain occurred in trade, which helped boost the private sector job count to 128,800. There were 900 employees added to the trade employment payrolls in May. Retail trade, at 34,700, was responsible for the entire increase, while wholesale trade employment remained constant at 7,900 over the month. Seasonal influences in hotels and other lodging places along the coast resulted in a 600 employment surge in the services industry. Also affected by the tourist season was transportation and public utilities, up 300 above April's figure of 9,200. Warmer weather helped the construction industry pick up 200 workers. Recalls from layoffs resulted in a slight 200 gain in manufacturing. Both durable and nondurable goods, shared equally in this gain. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged at 8,200 in May. Public sector employment rose 300 in May to 49,300. Federal government increased 100 and local government 200, while state government held steady at 13,200.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,300 in May to 213,100. This figure was 4,900 above the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. Leading all industries in employment growth was wholesale and retail trade, increasing 400 to reach 46,700. Retail trade was up 300 workers and wholesale, 100. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate jumped 200 to 17,700. Seasonal influences was responsible for an upturn of 200 in services. Warmer weather aided the construction industry in adding 200 workers. The only private industry division to register an employment decrease in May was transportation and public utilities, down 100 to 9,700. Manufacturing jobs held steady at 27,700. Public sector employment moved up 400 to 58,400. Federal government increased 100 and local government, 400. On the negative side, state government decreased 100 workers to 30,900.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 200 to 289,600 in May. Employment advances in the private sector were totally responsible for the rise in the nonagricultural workforce. The private sector employment total rose 1,000 as four out of six major industries reported upturns in employment over the month. Gains of 600 and 300, respectively, were reported in manufacturing and construction. Other positive trends were posted in trade (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+100). The number of persons employed in finance, insurance, and real estate saw no change in employment from the previous month. Negative employment trends were found in services (-200), as nonfaculty educational workers were cut from payrolls. Government, or more specifically state government, recorded a drop in jobs in May. Public employment decreased 800 as the state division posted a 1,000 drop in jobs. Federal government remained constant over the month, while local rose 200 to 26,100.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's jobless rate increased 0.2% to 7.3% in May . . . Sluggish growth overall and a severe weakness in manufacturing continued to burden the economy. Jobs rose in the service and construction sectors, but fell in the manufacturing industry for the fourth consecutive month. Manufacturing employment decreased 39,000 in May after declining 8,000 the month before. In the most recent two years, manufacturing lost over 300,000 factory jobs. Good-producing industries have been hurt by the sluggishness in capital spending and haven't yet benefited from the decline of the dollar in foreign currency trading. Last month, the continuing drop in oil prices hurt employment in the energy sector. Jobs in oil and gas extraction were down 28,000 following a downturn of 29,000 the month before. There were bright spots in May's employment picture, however, as the service industries gained 99,000 after adding 147,000 in April. Construction employment increased 21,000 following an addition of 132,000 in the prior month.

Americans' workweeks were shorter in May . . . The average workweek for nonfarm employees slipped to 34.7 hours last month from 34.8 hours in April. The factory workweek was also down 0.1 hour to 40.6. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers were unchanged at $8.72 in May.

Retail sales slid 0.1% in May . . . suggesting that consumers were remaining cautious in the midst of economic sluggishness. Sales of building materials posted the largest decrease last month, falling 4.2% after rising 4.6% the month before. Sales of general merchandise stores declined 0.7%, while apparel purchases slipped 1.9% and gasoline stations posted a 2.0% downturn. On the bright side, furniture sales were up 2.8% and auto sales gained 0.6% in May. Sales of durable goods increased 0.2%; however, nondurable-good sales were 0.3% below last month's level. Overall, retail sales last month gained 2.7% from a year earlier.

Housing starts tumbled 7.4% in May . . . the largest decline in a year. The downturn followed a 4.0% April increase and was the biggest drop since a 9.0% plunge in May of 1985. However, housing continued as a positive factor in the economy this year as the lowest mortgage rates in a decade generated a boom in construction and sales. The monthly decrease was centered entirely in the starts of large apartment units, which slid 21.9%. Construction of single-family homes remained steady last month, while starts of apartment units of four or less gained 1.2%. Building permits, considered a measure of future activity, also dropped sharply in May, slipping by 5.3%. By region, the weakness in construction was concentrated in the Midwest and Northeast. Housing starts slumped 33.2% in the Midwest and 24.8% in the Northeast.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Consumer spending was up 0.9% in May, while personal income dropped 0.1% . . . Spending in May increased on both durable and nondurable goods and on services. In April, spending rose on durable items and services, but declined on nondurables. Wage and salary income gained 0.2% last month after adding 0.1% in April. Factory wages were unchanged in May. Farm income, reflecting variable subsidy payments, fell in May after rising in April. Excluding the subsidy payments, farm income rose in both months.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

As of May 15, 1986, there were 2,375 migrant and seasonal farmworkers in South Carolina. Of this total, over half were local workers and the remainder were from North Carolina, Florida, Texas, and Georgia.

Scattered showers during the first half of June provided some relief to crops in South Carolina, but more rain was needed. Some crops already had considerable damage due to the lack of rain. The corn crop declined to a fair condition. Tobacco was in urgent need of rainfall. The very high temperatures also took a heavy toll on the tobacco crop. Soybean planting continued in the areas of the state that received some rainfall. The cotton crop reached the squaring stage with the crop being rated as 40% poor, 57% fair, and 3% good. South Carolina peaches were ready for picking earlier than normal this year. Peaches were in fair-to-good condition with dry weather hurting sizing and the quality of the crop.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL ADVANCES IN MAY

Premiums paid for overtime worked caused a $.02 increase in May in South Carolina's manufacturing production payrolls. Durable-good average hourly earnings advanced $.03 to $8.03 affected by bonus payments for piece work. All industry divisions posted higher hourly wages except furniture and fixtures; electrical and electronic equipment; and instruments and related products. Average hourly earnings in nondurables climbed $.02 to $7.79. All industry divisions recorded increases except printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; and food and kindred products. The largest surge in wages was reported in paper and allied products.

Gross weekly earnings for the state rose $2.38 as a result of increases in weekly hours and hourly earnings. The level was $19.75 greater than that of one year earlier.

Nationally, hourly earnings advanced $.01 to $9.71.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.87	$ 7.85	$ 7.59	$ 7.76	$ 7.72	$ 7.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$320.31	$317.93	$300.56	$308.85	$309.57	$296.11
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.16	$ 97.73	$ 93.54	$ 94.65	$ 95.16	$ 92.16

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.70	$ 7.67	$ 7.34	$ 9.71	$ 9.70	$ 9.49
Average Weekly Earnings	$311.85	$309.87	$287.73	$394.23	$392.85	$382.45
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.57	$ 95.26	$ 89.55	$120.82	$120.77	$119.03

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN MAY

Manufacturing production workers in South Carolina saw no change in average factory overtime hours in May. Overtime hours increased 0.1 hour in durable goods but were unchanged in nondurable goods over the month. The level of overtime hours worked was the same as the year-ago figure of 3.4.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.4	3.4	3.4
Durable Goods	3.4	3.3	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.3

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WORKWEEK EXPANDS

Recovering from a moderate decline in the number of hours worked during April, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.2 to reach 40.7 in May. The upward movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The durable-good workweek rose 0.3, reaching 41.4 hours, as manufacturers added hours in view of new contracts. Significant hourly advances in the hard-good sector were reported in instruments and related products (+3.2); and stone, clay, and glass products (+1.5). Hourly upturns in all industry divisions except printing and publishing spurred a 0.2 gain in the nondurable-good workweek. The production-worker job count increased from 281,500 to 282,800 over the month as employers received new contracts.

On the national level, both average weekly hours and average overtime hours increased 0.1.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed 0.9 point to 104.5 in May. A 0.2 hour gain in average weekly hours along with a 1,300 upturn in production workers were responsible for the increase. The May index was 0.4 point greater than the year-ago figure of 104.1.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

May, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.5	103.6	104.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.8	141.1	144.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	92.1	91.2	91.0
Textile Productivity Index	66.8	66.2	65.4
Apparel Productivity Index	98.9	97.0	101.1

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Unemployment rates decreased in 30 of South Carolina's 46 counties over the month. When compared to year-ago rates, May's jobless rates were lower in 24 counties. Unemployment rates for May ranged from a high of 13.1% in Abbeville to a low of 3.4% in Lexington.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 41 counties. Twenty-nine of these counties showed an upturn in manufacturing, and 38 counties reported a rise in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-six counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 40 counties showed an increase in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Quality Control Engin	99	None	N/A	15	X		$20,000		X	Lancaster
Project Engineer	88	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Rock Hill
Secretary	24	Insurance Clerk	72	12	X		Open		X	Hartsville
Buyer	60	None	N/A	13	X		$24,000	X		Spartanburg
Office Manager	18	Executive Sec.	99	12	X		$15,000		X	Conway
Plasterer	99	None	N/A	11	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Cashier	45	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Manager, Production	99	None	N/A	17	X		$25,000		X	Rock Hill
Manager, Personnel	44	Administrative	47	14	X		$25,000	X		Newberry
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$28,000	X		Greenville
Graphic Designer	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Sumter
Drafter, Architectural	00	None	N/A	14	X		$11,400	X		Florence
Programmer Analyst	96	Electrical Engin.	24	16	X		$31,000	X		Liberty

*There are currently more than 114,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1344.8	1334.5	1304.0	+ 10.3	+ 40.8
Total Private	1086.3	1076.4	1054.6	+ 9.9	+ 31.7
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Construction	88.6	87.2	84.1	+ 1.4	+ 4.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.1	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	43.0	42.3	40.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Electrical Work	9.2	9.0	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.7	360.5	364.0	+ 2.2	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.2	120.6	122.4	+ 0.6	- 1.2
Nondurable Goods	241.5	239.9	241.6	+ 1.6	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	56.7	56.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.6	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Communication	12.4	12.2	12.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.7	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.0	290.3	278.8	+ 3.7	+ 15.2
Wholesale Trade	56.2	55.8	54.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.7	30.7	30.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.5	25.1	24.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	7.9	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Retail Trade	237.8	234.5	224.4	+ 3.3	+ 13.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.0	10.9	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.6	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	26.9	26.5	27.2	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Department Stores	18.3	18.2	18.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.4	40.0	38.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores	37.9	37.6	36.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.0	57.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Banking	15.1	14.9	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.8	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.1	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.3	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	223.3	222.0	212.0	+ 1.3	+ 11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.1	20.6	20.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Health Services	44.3	44.3	43.0	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	15.1	15.2	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	23.2	23.9	21.3	- 0.7	+ 1.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.4	14.1	12.2	- 0.7	+ 1.2
Total Government	258.5	258.1	249.4	+ 0.4	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government	39.0	39.2	37.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government	80.9	81.3	76.7	- 0.4	+ 4.2
State Education	34.3	35.0	32.6	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Other State Government	46.6	46.3	44.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	138.6	137.6	134.8	+ 1.0	+ 3.8
Local Education	83.2	82.6	81.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	55.4	55.0	53.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Manufacturing	362.7	360.5	364.0	+ 2.2	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.2	120.6	122.4	+ 0.6	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.7	14.9	0.0	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.2	3.3	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.0	10.9	- 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	28.9	29.7	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.5	1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.5	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.3	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	20.6	21.5	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.5	2.9	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.6	7.6	7.9	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.8	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	241.5	239.9	241.6	+ 1.6	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.2	101.7	104.1	+ 0.5	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.5	29.3	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.3	30.5	0.0	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.7	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.7	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.2	7.4	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.1	9.4	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.8	5.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	43.8	44.5	+ 0.7	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	9.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.3	6.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.8	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.6	7.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.6	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.9	9.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.3	32.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.2	15.1	15.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	20.0	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.2	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1334.0	1329.1	1293.7	+ 4.9	+ 40.3
Total Private	1080.7	1077.3	1049.4	+ 3.4	+ 31.3
Construction	87.7	87.8	83.2	- 0.1	+ 4.5
Manufacturing	363.8	361.8	365.1	+ 2.0	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.4	120.9	122.6	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.9	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.1	10.9	- 0.2	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	28.9	29.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	20.7	21.6	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	242.4	240.9	242.5	+ 1.5	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	102.7	102.0	104.6	+ 0.7	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.5	29.4	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.4	30.9	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	7.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.7	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.1	9.4	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.6	43.9	44.6	+ 0.7	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	9.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.7	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.7	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.6	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	9.9	10.0	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.1	32.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.1	15.0	15.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	56.8	56.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.7	16.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	12.3	12.2	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.8	16.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	292.3	291.2	277.3	+ 1.1	+ 15.0
Wholesale Trade	56.5	56.2	54.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	235.8	235.0	222.6	+ 0.8	+ 13.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.6	27.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.2	40.3	38.7	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.4	58.1	57.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.3	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	219.9	219.9	208.8	0.0	+ 11.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	19.6	19.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Educational Services	22.5	22.6	20.6	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Government	253.3	251.8	244.3	+ 1.5	+ 8.8
Total Federal Government	38.9	39.1	37.8	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government	80.0	79.3	75.8	+ 0.7	+ 4.2
Total Local Government	134.4	133.4	130.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

May, 1986

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	289.6	289.4	285.3	213.1	211.8	208.2
Construction	20.0	19.7	19.8	13.6	13.4	12.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.0	9.8	9.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.9	95.3	97.9	27.7	27.7	27.9
Durable Goods	28.9	28.6	29.8	13.4	13.4	13.8
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	10.8	11.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	5.9	6.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.0	66.7	68.1	14.3	14.3	14.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	31.0	30.8	32.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.9	10.5	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.9	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	7.9	8.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.5
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66.0	65.8	63.2	46.7	46.3	45.2
Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.4	15.4	12.6	12.5	12.3
Retail Trade	50.5	50.4	47.8	34.1	33.8	32.9
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.9	17.7	17.5	16.8
Banking	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.8
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services	47.1	47.3	45.2	39.0	38.8	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.7	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	7.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.3
Total Government	38.8	39.6	37.9	58.4	58.0	57.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.8	8.3	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	10.7	11.7	10.5	30.9	31.0	31.3
Total Local Government	26.1	25.9	25.6	19.2	18.8	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

May, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	178.1	175.6	175.2	43.3	43.2	43.0
Construction	13.3	13.1	13.4	2.3	2.3	2..2
Manufacturing	19.6	19.4	20.0	12.4	12.3	12.0
Durable Goods	10.9	10.8	11.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.6	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.8	10.2	10.1	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.2	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.6	41.7	42.7	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.7	33.8	34.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.2	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	35.5	34.9	32.8	8.7	8.7	8.5
Total Government	49.3	49.0	48.8	5.6	5.6	6.0
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.2	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.2	13.2	13.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	16.6	16.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.6	48.3	46.9	46.6	45.5
Construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	18.9	19.0	20.2	13.2	13.0	12.7
Durable Goods	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.7	15.1	8.8	8.7	8.5
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.2	8.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.5	7.5	7.2
Total Government	7.7	7.6	7.2	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From Apr. 1986	Net Change From May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	618.2	613.0	599.5	+ 5.2	+ 18.7
Total Private	472.1	467.3	458.5	+ 4.8	+ 13.6
Construction	7.1	7.0	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.7	146.2	148.2	+ 1.5	- 0.5
Durable Goods	38.6	38.3	39.1	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.2	8.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.3	12.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.2	3.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	109.1	107.9	109.1	+ 1.2	0.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	43.7	43.4	44.3	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.8	12.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.9	13.4	0.0	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	5.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.1	37.8	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.0	8.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.0	13.6	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.8	12.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	141.4	139.5	134.2	+ 1.9	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.5	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.8	5.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Retail Trade	127.7	126.0	121.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores	20.0	19.9	20.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Food Stores	18.5	18.3	17.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.2	35.7	35.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Banking	11.4	11.1	11.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	126.5	125.7	120.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	13.8	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Health Services	36.6	36.5	35.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Hospitals	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Educational Services	14.2	14.6	13.1	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Total Government	146.1	145.7	141.0	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Total Federal Government	12.0	12.1	11.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	44.0	44.1	41.6	- 0.1	+ 2.4
State Education	16.5	16.8	15.6	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Other State Government	27.5	27.3	26.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	90.1	89.5	87.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Local Education	62.4	62.0	60.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Other Local Government	27.7	27.5	26.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.8	281.5	284.7	320.31	317.93	300.56	40.7	40.5	39.6	7.87	7.85	7.59
DURABLE GOODS	93.5	93.1	94.6	332.44	328.80	316.98	41.4	41.1	40.9	8.03	8.00	7.75
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.7	12.1	301.58	305.14	295.82	41.2	41.8	42.2	7.32	7.30	7.01
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.8	4.3	275.37	280.80	256.10	40.2	40.0	39.4	6.85	7.02	6.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.5	8.4	400.50	385.41	369.77	45.0	43.5	42.6	8.90	8.86	8.68
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.2	12.2	320.00	313.24	298.05	40.1	39.5	39.9	7.98	7.93	7.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.8	20.7	21.1	346.10	352.36	337.42	41.4	42.3	40.8	8.36	8.33	8.27
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	341.60	341.20	316.57	42.7	43.3	40.9	8.00	7.88	7.74
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.0	15.7	16.5	280.74	279.03	274.95	39.1	38.7	39.0	7.18	7.21	7.05
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.6	4.7	324.01	299.53	297.47	41.7	38.5	39.4	7.77	7.78	7.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.3	188.4	190.1	314.72	312.35	292.89	40.4	40.2	39.0	7.79	7.77	7.51
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	283.29	274.45	260.02	39.9	38.6	39.1	7.10	7.11	6.65
Textile Mill Products	89.9	89.3	91.5	299.52	296.43	277.14	41.2	41.0	39.2	7.27	7.23	7.07
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.0	26.7	301.90	298.29	285.26	41.3	41.2	39.4	7.31	7.24	7.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.4	27.4	301.24	304.96	273.29	39.9	40.5	37.8	7.55	7.53	7.23
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.0	300.88	296.22	258.59	42.8	42.5	39.3	7.03	6.97	6.58
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.0	11.8	11.7	310.34	306.03	293.53	41.6	41.3	39.4	7.46	7.41	7.45
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.8	3.0	289.98	284.75	302.82	39.4	38.9	42.0	7.36	7.32	7.21
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.1	8.4	273.71	262.99	272.84	42.7	40.9	42.3	6.41	6.43	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	36.6	37.1	193.96	191.66	180.00	37.3	37.0	36.0	5.20	5.18	5.00
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.3	187.75	189.38	170.92	37.4	37.5	34.6	5.02	5.05	4.94
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.2	12.8	169.09	166.73	168.95	35.9	35.4	36.1	4.71	4.71	4.68
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	10.8	507.95	501.17	493.62	42.4	42.4	43.3	11.98	11.82	11.40
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.4	297.93	309.30	287.65	36.2	37.4	37.7	8.23	8.27	7.63
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.8	19.8	19.9	479.03	474.86	459.38	41.8	41.4	41.8	11.46	11.47	10.99

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	20.0	308.85	309.57	296.11	39.8	40.1	39.8	7.76	7.72	7.44
Durable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.5	291.69	292.73	285.12	40.4	40.6	39.6	7.22	7.21	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	1.9	2.0	280.57	263.74	295.90	41.2	38.9	41.5	6.81	6.78	7.13
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.6	344.29	345.14	283.81	42.4	42.4	36.2	8.12	8.14	7.84
Nondurable Goods	10.7	10.8	10.6	324.66	323.93	309.62	39.4	39.6	39.9	8.24	8.18	7.76
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	276.51	295.24	282.34	39.0	41.7	40.8	7.09	7.08	6.92
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	175.21	178.08	170.13	36.2	37.1	34.3	4.84	4.80	4.96

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
All Manufacturing	72.2	71.9	73.9	311.85	309.87	287.73	40.5	40.4	39.2	7.70	7.67	7.34
Durable Goods	20.9	20.8	21.5	324.75	323.19	301.08	40.9	40.5	38.6	7.94	7.98	7.80
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	7.9	349.45	350.20	328.38	41.9	41.2	39.0	8.34	8.50	8.42
Nondurable Goods	51.3	51.1	52.4	306.28	304.62	282.82	40.3	40.4	39.5	7.60	7.54	7.16
Textile Mill Products	27.0	26.7	28.0	297.25	297.05	272.05	41.0	41.2	39.2	7.25	7.21	6.94
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.5	9.3	298.08	294.76	265.64	40.5	40.6	37.1	7.36	7.26	7.16
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.1	9.6	303.99	312.38	275.02	41.7	42.5	38.9	7.29	7.35	7.07
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.4	255.75	256.50	287.62	37.5	38.0	44.8	6.82	6.75	6.42
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.3	2.5	293.45	278.87	266.90	41.1	39.5	40.5	7.14	7.06	6.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.1	8.0	179.82	188.00	191.42	36.4	37.6	40.3	4.94	5.00	4.75
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.7	139.94	144.13	151.47	34.3	35.5	34.9	4.08	4.06	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.9	408.10	391.94	386.74	41.6	40.7	41.9	9.81	9.63	9.23

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
May, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,430	6,330	6,350	3,360	3,310	3,600	3,070	3,020	2,750
AIKEN---------	43,560	43,030	41,460	18,810	18,630	18,800	24,750	24,400	22,660
ALLENDALE-----	2,880	2,850	2,880	1,150	1,140	1,250	1,730	1,710	1,630
ANDERSON------	47,700	47,600	48,300	18,900	19,000	20,200	28,800	28,600	28,100
BAMBERG-------	4,530	4,460	4,200	1,520	1,480	1,380	3,010	2,980	2,820
BARNWELL------	8,210	8,060	7,630	3,380	3,340	3,280	4,830	4,720	4,350
BEAUFORT------	34,220	34,260	29,280	1,150	1,170	1,150	33,070	33,090	28,130
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,100	21,000	5,700	5,600	5,800	15,900	15,500	15,200
CALHOUN-------	3,700	3,700	3,520	2,090	2,110	2,060	1,610	1,590	1,460
CHARLESTON----	140,700	138,800	138,800	9,600	9,500	10,000	131,100	129,300	128,800
CHEROKEE------	16,740	16,600	16,040	8,570	8,590	8,560	8,170	8,010	7,480
CHESTER-------	11,300	11,180	11,130	5,530	5,500	5,750	5,770	5,680	5,380
CHESTERFIELD--	13,250	13,120	11,950	7,290	7,210	6,750	5,960	5,910	5,200
CLARENDON-----	6,840	6,810	6,180	1,790	1,790	1,600	5,050	5,020	4,580
COLLETON------	9,760	9,610	9,160	2,550	2,520	2,530	7,210	7,090	6,630
DARLINGTON----	19,360	19,220	18,950	7,010	7,000	7,180	12,350	12,220	11,770
DILLON--------	9,060	9,010	8,890	3,600	3,580	3,560	5,460	5,430	5,330
DORCHESTER----	15,800	15,700	15,400	4,300	4,300	4,200	11,500	11,400	11,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,300	4,270	4,320	1,930	1,910	1,920	2,370	2,360	2,400
FAIRFIELD-----	6,820	6,770	6,580	2,440	2,440	2,560	4,380	4,330	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,900	46,600	45,500	13,200	13,000	12,700	33,700	33,600	32,800
GEORGETOWN----	15,530	15,350	14,170	4,700	4,650	4,010	10,830	10,700	10,160
GREENVILLE----	164,900	164,700	161,600	48,300	48,000	49,000	116,600	116,700	112,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,190	26,140	25,560	10,750	10,710	10,970	15,440	15,430	14,590
HAMPTON-------	4,850	4,820	4,890	1,760	1,760	1,760	3,090	3,060	3,130
HORRY---------	57,540	56,090	54,560	5,550	5,540	5,640	51,990	50,550	48,920
JASPER--------	3,340	3,320	3,160	220	210	220	3,120	3,110	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,970	14,730	14,430	6,670	6,650	6,660	8,300	8,080	7,770
LANCASTER-----	18,040	17,890	17,290	9,310	9,270	9,480	8,730	8,620	7,810
LAURENS-------	17,690	17,670	17,250	7,750	7,770	8,150	9,940	9,900	9,100
LEE-----------	3,330	3,310	3,130	1,020	1,020	1,060	2,310	2,290	2,070
LEXINGTON-----	46,900	46,700	47,400	13,200	13,200	13,400	33,700	33,500	34,000
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,880	1,910	810	800	810	1,110	1,080	1,100
MARION--------	12,130	11,980	10,780	5,740	5,730	4,990	6,390	6,250	5,790
MARLBORO------	8,650	8,640	7,960	4,040	4,070	3,730	4,610	4,570	4,230
NEWBERRY------	10,890	10,840	10,620	4,810	4,850	5,020	6,080	5,990	5,600
OCONEE--------	21,880	21,450	20,210	9,950	9,820	9,460	11,930	11,630	10,750
ORANGEBURG----	27,890	27,300	27,080	9,570	9,120	9,420	18,320	18,180	17,660
PICKENS-------	31,400	31,400	30,700	11,300	11,200	11,500	20,100	20,200	19,200
RICHLAND------	166,200	165,100	160,800	14,500	14,500	14,500	151,700	150,600	146,300
SALUDA--------	3,180	3,140	2,950	1,150	1,160	1,160	2,030	1,980	1,790
SPARTANBURG---	93,300	93,300	93,000	36,300	36,100	37,400	57,000	57,200	55,600
SUMTER--------	29,790	29,440	28,780	8,440	8,330	8,750	21,350	21,110	20,030
UNION---------	10,220	10,250	9,790	5,650	5,740	5,580	4,570	4,510	4,210
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,230	10,090	9,380	3,940	3,870	3,470	6,290	6,220	5,910
YORK----------	43,300	43,200	43,000	12,400	12,300	12,000	30,900	30,900	31,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
May, 1986

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,800	10,820	10,920	1,420	1,550	1,320	13.1	14.3	12.1
AIKEN---------	53,000	53,070	52,560	3,300	3,520	3,540	6.2	6.6	6.7
ALLENDALE-----	4,620	4,540	4,650	520	480	390	11.3	10.6	8.4
ANDERSON------	66,930	65,580	67,660	5,760	5,070	5,860	8.6	7.7	8.7
BAMBERG-------	6,930	6,840	7,050	610	630	960	8.8	9.2	13.6
BARNWELL------	9,760	9,640	9,410	690	750	700	7.1	7.8	7.4
BEAUFORT------	37,960	37,030	33,520	1,440	1,440	1,040	3.8	3.9	3.1
BERKELEY------	51,410	50,500	50,340	2,450	2,490	2,410	4.8	4.9	4.8
CALHOUN-------	4,990	4,930	4,860	440	420	370	8.8	8.5	7.6
CHARLESTON----	131,910	128,970	127,750	6,580	6,070	5,080	5.0	4.7	4.0
CHEROKEE------	22,490	21,880	22,000	1,980	1,580	1,680	8.8	7.2	7.6
CHESTER-------	13,820	13,710	14,300	1,400	1,450	1,740	10.1	10.6	12.2
CHESTERFIELD--	20,460	20,130	19,620	1,700	1,620	2,040	8.3	8.0	10.4
CLARENDON-----	12,620	12,670	11,820	1,150	1,310	1,040	9.1	10.3	8.8
COLLETON------	18,390	18,170	17,660	1,520	1,570	1,200	8.3	8.6	6.8
DARLINGTON----	27,290	27,070	27,470	2,740	2,770	2,580	10.0	10.2	9.4
DILLON--------	14,460	14,460	14,970	1,250	1,410	1,590	8.6	9.8	10.6
DORCHESTER----	32,220	31,790	31,500	1,450	1,620	1,380	4.5	5.1	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	6,970	6,920	7,450	420	450	640	6.0	6.5	8.6
FAIRFIELD-----	9,380	9,330	9,340	780	820	760	8.3	8.8	8.1
FLORENCE------	53,930	53,580	52,590	4,090	4,370	4,290	7.6	8.2	8.2
GEORGETOWN----	21,080	21,010	20,260	2,130	2,330	2,340	10.1	11.1	11.5
GREENVILLE----	158,530	156,640	156,110	8,310	8,010	8,970	5.2	5.1	5.7
GREENWOOD-----	27,470	27,410	29,060	2,610	2,630	3,970	9.5	9.6	13.7
HAMPTON-------	6,830	6,830	7,030	590	640	530	8.6	9.4	7.5
HORRY---------	67,370	66,010	66,680	4,480	5,050	4,900	6.6	7.7	7.3
JASPER--------	6,150	6,090	5,950	450	430	360	7.3	7.1	6.1
KERSHAW-------	18,220	17,860	18,270	1,410	1,310	1,500	7.7	7.3	8.2
LANCASTER-----	25,360	25,370	25,900	1,990	2,180	2,660	7.8	8.6	10.3
LAURENS-------	22,340	22,290	22,510	2,060	1,900	2,020	9.2	8.5	9.0
LEE-----------	8,520	8,380	8,360	740	670	650	8.7	8.0	7.8
LEXINGTON-----	77,700	76,750	75,600	2,650	2,810	2,630	3.4	3.7	3.5
McCORMICK-----	2,860	2,870	3,070	350	420	510	12.2	14.6	16.6
MARION--------	15,340	15,300	14,500	1,850	2,040	2,030	12.1	13.3	14.0
MARLBORO------	12,750	12,810	13,030	1,640	1,690	2,440	12.9	13.2	18.7
NEWBERRY------	14,530	14,440	14,660	970	970	1,030	6.7	6.7	7.0
OCONEE--------	27,190	26,580	26,090	1,940	1,900	1,940	7.1	7.1	7.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,040	38,060	38,040	3,120	3,930	2,950	8.2	10.3	7.8
PICKENS-------	44,680	44,830	44,390	2,620	3,210	3,190	5.9	7.2	7.2
RICHLAND------	142,020	139,830	137,480	5,480	5,310	4,730	3.9	3.8	3.4
SALUDA--------	7,490	7,300	7,190	570	470	500	7.6	6.4	7.0
SPARTANBURG---	110,660	110,020	108,690	6,760	7,220	6,920	6.1	6.6	6.4
SUMTER--------	35,090	34,820	34,500	3,140	3,290	2,540	8.9	9.4	7.4
UNION---------	14,510	14,610	14,320	1,500	1,560	1,410	10.3	10.7	9.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,380	16,240	16,020	1,350	1,550	1,670	8.2	9.5	10.4
YORK----------	67,570	66,460	65,430	4,430	4,160	3,740	6.6	6.3	5.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
ANDERSON	13,050	12,750	13,190	11,610	11,480	11,720	1,440	1,270	1,470	11.0	10.0	11.1
CHARLESTON	35,300	34,520	34,190	33,580	32,930	32,860	1,720	1,590	1,330	4.9	4.6	3.9
COLUMBIA	46,410	45,680	44,880	44,270	43,610	43,040	2,140	2,070	1,840	4.6	4.5	4.1
FLORENCE	14,840	14,750	14,470	13,780	13,610	13,350	1,060	1,140	1,120	7.1	7.7	7.7
GREENVILLE	30,860	30,490	30,430	28,930	28,630	28,340	1,930	1,860	2,090	6.3	6.1	6.9
GREENWOOD	9,840	9,820	10,400	8,930	8,910	9,020	910	910	1,380	9.2	9.3	13.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,180	20,680	20,390	19,580	19,200	19,160	1,600	1,480	1,230	7.6	7.2	6.0
ROCK HILL	21,610	21,230	20,880	19,930	19,660	19,470	1,680	1,570	1,410	7.8	7.4	6.8
SPARTANBURG	22,690	22,580	22,300	21,030	20,810	20,600	1,660	1,770	1,700	7.3	7.8	7.6
SUMTER	10,660	10,580	10,470	9,680	9,550	9,680	980	1,030	790	9.2	9.7	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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IN THIS ISSUE:
ANNUAL RENEWAL FORM
FOR THIS PUBLICATION

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JUNE, 1986

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

PRIVATE SECTOR EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Widespread growth in the private sector pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record 1,354,900, a gain of 9,900 over the level reported in May. With the school term ending, the public sector workforce dropped 5,000 in June. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the measure of a year ago by 43,900.

SEASONAL INFLUENCES SPUR GROWTH IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

As summer began officially in June, the private sector experienced vigorous employment growth. The private workforce rose 14,900 to 1,101,300 during the month. Impressive employment advances were witnessed in trade, services, and construction. Trade employment reached an all-time high of 299,100 as 5,100 employees were added in June. Retail trade was responsible for 85% of the growth, while the wholesale division gained 700. Tourists and vacationers contributed heavily to the job increase in service establishments. A total of 3,500 service workers were added, as hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and business services contributed most of the seasonal payroll additions. Favorable weather conditions and low interest rates continued to stimulate growth in the construction industry, as 3,000 new positions brought the employment count to 91,700.

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(Continued from front page)

After a vigorous employment increase in May, the number of manufacturing wage earners saw a substantial gain of 1,500, bringing the total to 363,600. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the overall growth of manufacturing. In response to new orders and recalls, nondurable-good employment moved upward 800 to 241,900. The largest increase was reported in textiles, which accounted for 62% of the total rise in the soft-good industry. Negative trends were found in chemicals and allied products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Spurred by a greater demand for products, the durable-good workforce expanded 700 to 121,700. Employment upturns of 300 each were posted in stone, clay, and glass products; and electrical and electronic equipment. Pushed upward by expansions in real estate and banking, the finance, insurance, and real estate industry gained 1,100 positions in June. Responding to positive trends throughout the industry, the job count in transportation and public utilities was 700 higher than in the previous month.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFLECTS SEASONAL DOWNTURNS

As the school term ended in June, government employment was reduced 5,000 to 253,600. The state and local sectors saw employment declines of 3,500 and 1,800, respectively, as schools were closed for the summer. Federal workers were virtually unaffected by school activity with the count of jobs up 300.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SEASONAL INCREASE

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 620,700, rose 2,000 during June. Seasonal advancements in the private sector more than offset educational losses in government.

The number of female jobs in the private sector was up 5,200 from May. All major industries in the sector posted gains or remained constant during June. Wholesale and retail trade was responsible for the largest monthly addition (+2,700), with services (+1,500) second. The number of women occupying jobs in manufacturing industries increased for the second consecutive month. Expansion was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors, with each sector reporting a 200 upturn. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction added 400 and 200 women workers to their payrolls, respectively. Transportation and publc utilities, the final major division in the private sector, remained unchanged from May.

Female employment in the government sector, negatively influenced by educational reductions, declined 3,200 over the month. State government receded 1,700, while local government was down 1,600. Federal government increased a minute 100.

In comparison with year-ago levels, employers in South Carolina added 20,600 women to their payrolls. Wholesale and retail trade realized the largest yearly increase (+7,500), followed closely by services (+6,700). All major divisions, except manufacturing, experienced gains during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 6.6% to 6.7% in June following four consecutive months of decline. This rate represented 109,300 jobless individuals, an increase of 4,500 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in June.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,636,200	1,599,000	1,600,100	1,605,100	1,590,200	1,569,000
Total Employment	1,526,900	1,494,200	1,487,100	1,498,400	1,483,200	1,458,600
Total Unemployment	109,300	104,800	113,000	106,700	107,000	110,400
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	221,950	215,520	212,760	223,400	219,720	215,970
Total Employment	210,670	205,050	203,020	214,380	211,590	207,120
Total Unemployment	11,280	10,470	9,740	9,020	8,130	8,850
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	321,220	213,860	313,490
Total Employment	303,260	296,170	294,240
Total Unemployment	17,960	17,690	19,250
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.6	6.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,644	117,199	116,572	118,116	117,664	115,024
Total Employment	110,869	109,041	107,819	109,673	109,110	106,601
Total Unemployment	8,775	8,158	8,753	8,443	8,554	8,423
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Due to sizable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonagricultural employment rose 2,200 to 179,800 in June, a level 3,800 over one year earlier. Seasonal gains caused trade to report the largest over-the-month increase of 700 workers. Retail trade added 600 positions, while wholesale gained 100. Also influenced by the tourist season, services recorded a 600 hike in employment to 36,100. Manufacturing, at 20,000, added 400 workers. This increase was centered totally in durable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate also recorded a 400 expansion in June. Warmer weather caused the construction industry to post a 300 gain in wage earners during the month. Transportation and public utilities rose 200 to 9,500. Total government, at 48,900, dropped 400 workers primarily due to state and local schools closing for summer vacation. State government was down 300, and local government, 200. Federal government edged upward 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 209,700, experienced a sharp drop of 2,700 in June. This decrease was centered in government, where 4,200 work-study students were separated from their jobs for the summer. State government lost 3,500 workers and local government, 700. The number of federal government employees was unchanged from 8,200. Employment in the private sector fared better with a rise of 1,500 over the month. This upturn was mainly due to seasonal influences in the trade sector. Retail trade gained 1,000 workers, and wholesale trade picked up 200. Both construction, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industry posted increases of 300 employees each. On the negative side, minor layoffs in the nondurable-good sector resulted in a 200 worker reduction in manufacturing. Durable goods remained constant during the month. The service job count was down 100. Showing no change in June was employment in transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 1,900 in June to a level of 291,400. The rise in employment was attributed to a 2,500 gain in the private sector. Most components of the private sector reported positive movements while none suffered job losses. The service industry realized the largest advance with the addition of 900 workers. Responding to seasonal influences, both trade and construction posted similar 500 job upturns. The number of workers in manufacturing rose 300, as both durables and nondurables responded to increased business activity. Nondurable goods advanced 200, while durables edged up 100. Responding to educational declines in the state and local sectors, government employment was lowered 600 to 38,200. The federal workforce was unchanged at 2,000 from one month earlier. Overall, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 4,400 above the June, 1985 level of 287,000.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's civilian unemployment rate fell to 7.1% in June from 7.3% the month before . . . However, business payrolls were down 89,000, the first drop since August, 1983. After adjusting for approximately 170,000 workers on strike against American Telephone and Telegraph Company and other companies, nonfarm employment gained 80,000. Employment grew in service-producing industries, while the number of jobs in good-producing industries declined for the second consecutive month. Manufacturing jobs fell for the fourth month in a row in June. Of the 56,000 jobs lost in the manufacturing sector during the month, 40,000 of those were involved in labor-management disputes, particularly in the primary metals and electrical equipment industries. Employment in oil and gas extraction was down 16,000 and had lost nearly 320,000 workers since its employment peak in March, 1982. Construction employment was down 30,000. On the positive side, service-producing industries reported sharp gains, including business services, building maintenance, credit reporting agencies, and health services. The finance, insurance, and real estate sector also reported positive movement over the month.

The average workweek for nonfarm workers was unchanged at 34.8 hours . . . The factory workweek was down to 40.6 hours in June from 40.7 in May. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural employees remained constant at $8.72.

Output at the nation's factories dropped 0.5% in June . . . The decline in industrial production, which followed a 0.4% downturn in May, was the fourth decrease in five months. About half of the June loss reflected the impact of strikes on output of business equipment, construction supplies, and durable materials. Manufacturing production was down 0.5%, while mining output, reflecting the weakness in oil and gas drilling, fell 1.5% last month. The output of consumer goods decreased 0.1% in June, despite a rise in auto production.

Retail sales rose 0.2% in June, after rising 0.7% in May and 0.9% in April . . . The increase in sales in May and June mainly reflected strength in auto sales, which rose 0.8% in June and 2.3% in May. Excluding autos, retail sales were unchanged last month. Sales at general merchandise stores were up 0.3%, and food stores gained 0.4%. Gasoline stations, aided by declining gas prices, reported a 1.2% upturn of sales. Overall, durable and nondurable goods reported similar sales increases of 0.2% each.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

New home starts were down 0.8% in June . . . the slowest pace since November, 1985. The drop reflected higher mortgage rates and continued slack apartment construction. But overall residential construction remained relatively vigorous for the seventh consecutive month. Construction starts of single family homes slipped 1.9% in June. However, apartment construction gained 1.5% after declining 21.1% in May. During June, builders began work on new houses at a faster pace in the Midwest and the Northeast, where starts picked up 17.5% and 7.1%, respectively. Construction starts were down 7.0% in the South and 4.0% in the West. Building permits decreased 2.4% in June. Permits fell in every region except the South, where they increased 2.8%.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST

The number of persons employed in the textile industry in the Southeast declined 33,400 from 1984 to 1985. The Southeastern textile workforce decreased in each of the past nine years. Because of the high concentration of textile employment in the region, approximately seven out of every ten employees in the industry worked in the Southeast in 1985. Of all the region's manufacturing industries, textiles, even with a diminishing job count, continued to employ the largest number of workers. Factory employment in the region increased 97.7% between 1951 and 1985, while the textile plant products group declined by 17.0%. The textile industry's share of total regional manufacturing employment fell from 32.2% in 1951 to 13.5% in 1985. Of the eight southeastern states, North Carolina led the nation in textile employment in 1985, and reported 42.7% of the region's textile workforce. Ranking second and third nationally in the number of textile jobs with 104,100 and 100,900 were South Carolina and Georgia, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rain continued to be desperately needed throughout South Carolina for most agricultural crops. As of July 7, the average rainfall deficit since March 1st was almost 10 inches, and since January 1st, almost 14 inches. Record high temperatures were compounding the problem of the continued lack of rain. The tobacco crop seemed to survive the hot and dry weather better than most crops, but still was rated only fair. However, the condition of the corn crop dropped to poor. Low yields and unfilled ears were being reported. Cotton conditions were rated as 34% very poor, 22% poor and 44% fair, while soybean conditions were 16% very poor, 26% poor, 49% fair and 9% good. South Carolina fruits and vegetables were also adversely affected by the weather. Peach, watermelon, and cantaloupe harvesting continued to be active, but overall conditions rated as poor to fair. The tomato crop's condition was also poor to fair as the harvest began to wind down.

As of June 15, 1986, there were almost 6,500 migrant and seasonal farmworkers working in South Carolina. Sixty-one percent of these were interstate workers from Florida, Texas, North Carolina, or Georgia.

HOURLY EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD

The state's manufacturing production worker average hourly payroll increased $0.01 over the month and $0.25 above June, 1985. Premiums paid for piece work and overtime hours in the hard-good sector were primarily responsible for the overall upturn. Durable-good production payrolls advanced $0.10 to $8.10 as workers were rewarded for longer work schedules. All industry divisions within durables posted moderate hourly advances, except stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings for the soft-good sector dropped $0.01 to $7.79 as employee payrolls reflected a shorter workweek.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose $1.98 to $322.70 in June, reflecting advances in the workweek and payroll of production employees. The level was $12.52 greater than that of one year earlier.

On the national level, average hourly earnings decreased $0.01 to $9.70 in June but were $0.18 greater than one year earlier. Average weekly pay expanded from $394.23 to $395.76 over the month.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.89	$ 7.88	$ 7.64	$ 7.80	$ 7.75	$ 7.51
Average Weekly Earnings	$322.70	$320.72	$310.18	$316.68	$310.00	$302.65
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.41	$ 98.29	$ 96.24	$ 96.58	$ 95.00	$ 93.90

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.73	$ 7.70	$ 7.39	$ 9.70	$ 9.71	$ 9.52
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.70	$312.62	$304.47	$395.76	$394.23	$387.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.89	$ 95.81	$ 94.47	$120.70	$120.82	$120.22

FACTORY OVERTIME INCREASES DURING JUNE

Factory workers in South Carolina saw a slight gain in premium hours in June. Contractual deadlines for products resulted in the hiring of 1,100 additional production employees and a 0.1 hour advance in overtime. Premium hours were up 0.3 in durable goods and unchanged in the soft-good industry. Compared to a year ago, overtime was 0.3 hour lower on average.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.6	3.5	3.9
Durable Goods	3.8	3.5	3.5
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	4.1

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

For the second consecutive month, weekly hours for South Carolina's production employees rose 0.2 of an hour and reached 40.9 in June. The upturn in weekly hours occurred in the hard-good sector, where employers resorted to increased overtime as a means of meeting scheduled contract deadlines. Notable workweek increases were recorded by manufacturers of instruments and related products, and electrical and electronic equipment. Offsetting trends among components caused the nondurable-good workweek to remain constant at 40.5 hours from May to June. However, this level was 0.4 hour greater than the average workweek recorded twelve months earlier.

Across the nation, production employees worked 0.2 more hour in June than May. This level was obtained by requiring longer work schedules without increasing premium hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EXPANDS IN JUNE

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 1.0 point to 105.4 in June. The increase was attributed to a 2.0 hour increase in average weekly hours along with an 1,100 upturn in production worker employment. The June index was 1.3 points less than the year-ago figure of 106.7.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

June, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.4	104.4	106.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	144.2	140.1	147.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	92.5	92.3	93.2
Textile Productivity Index	66.4	66.8	66.3
Apparel Productivity Index	101.0	99.4	103.3

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES SLIGHTLY

Unemployment rates increased in 21 of South Carolina's 46 counties in June. When compared to year-ago rates, June's jobless rates were higher in 27 counties. Unemployment rates for June ranged from a high of 13.5% in Marlboro County to a low of 3.5% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 33 counties. Twenty-nine of these counties showed upturns in manufacturing, and 29 counties reported rises in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-five counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties showed increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Shipping & Rec. Supv.	34	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000		X	Spartanburg
Maintenance Supervisor	36	Maintenance Mech.	99	12	X		$14,560		X	Union
Electrical Engineer	01	Qual. Con. Insp.	11	16	X		$18,000	X		Newberry
Quality Con. Supv.	36	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Clinton
Clerk, General	13	Data Entry Opr.	18	14	X		$10,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Office	99	None	N/A	13	X		$18,000	X		Liberty
Drafter, Civil	30	None	N/A	16	X		$20,800		X	Rock Hill
Food & Beverage Direc.	83	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Food Service Supv.	72	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Union
Legal Secretary	33	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,000	X		Sumter
Cashier	12	None	N/A	12	X		$ 7,696		X	Kingstree
Mechan. Design Tech.	96	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000	X		Greenville
Supervisor, Iron	36	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood

*There are currently more than 115,500 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	May 1986	Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1354.9	1345.0	1311.0	+ 9.9	+ 43.9
Total Private	1101.3	1086.4	1067.6	+ 14.9	+ 33.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.7	88.7	86.2	+ 3.0	+ 5.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	12.8	13.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	- 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	8.6	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	43.0	41.5	+ 1.7	+ 3.2
Electrical Work	10.1	9.2	8.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	363.6	362.1	364.9	+ 1.5	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.7	121.0	122.7	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods	241.9	241.1	242.2	+ 0.8	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.7	57.0	57.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.7	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.0	2.8	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	12.4	12.3	12.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.8	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	299.1	294.0	283.9	+ 5.1	+ 15.2
Wholesale Trade	56.8	56.1	55.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.0	30.7	30.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	25.4	25.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	8.2	8.1	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.8	4.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Retail Trade	242.3	237.9	228.6	+ 4.4	+ 13.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.1	11.0	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.0	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Department Stores	18.5	18.4	18.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Food Stores	40.8	40.4	39.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Grocery Stores	38.2	37.9	36.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.9	58.8	58.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.5
Banking	15.3	15.0	15.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	14.9	15.2	+ 0.3	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.3	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.2	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	227.5	224.0	215.4	+ 3.5	+ 12.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.7	21.5	22.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.6
Health Services	44.8	44.4	43.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Hospitals	15.3	15.2	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	20.7	23.2	19.6	- 2.5	+ 1.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	13.4	11.9	- 1.3	+ 0.2
Total Government	253.6	258.6	243.4	- 5.0	+ 10.2
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.0	38.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Total State Government	77.5	81.0	73.8	- 3.5	+ 3.7
State Education	30.5	34.4	29.4	- 3.9	+ 1.1
Other State Government	47.0	46.6	44.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Total Local Government	136.8	138.6	131.3	- 1.8	+ 5.5
Local Education	80.2	83.2	76.4	- 3.0	+ 3.8
Other Local Government	56.6	55.4	54.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Manufacturing	363.6	362.1	364.9	+ 1.5	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.7	121.0	122.7	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.8	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Household Furniture	3.1	3.2	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.8	10.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.3	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.6	15.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	29.1	29.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.6	4.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	20.9	21.7	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.1	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.6	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.6	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	241.9	241.1	242.2	+ 0.8	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.6	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.8	102.3	103.6	+ 0.5	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.6	28.6	0.0	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.3	30.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.8	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.2	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.0	7.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.1	9.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.1	8.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.6	44.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.4	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	15.0	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.9	5.8	6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.6	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.7	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.0	9.9	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.9	32.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.9	15.9	- 0.2	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	20.0	20.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.3	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1337.9	1334.2	1294.5	+ 3.7	+ 43.4
Total Private	1081.9	1079.2	1050.4	+ 2.7	+ 31.5
Construction	88.4	87.8	83.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.3
Manufacturing	361.9	363.2	363.1	- 1.3	- 1.2
Durable Goods	120.6	121.2	121.5	- 0.6	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.9	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.8	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.6	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.2	29.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	21.0	21.5	0.0	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	241.3	242.0	241.6	- 0.7	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.7	15.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	102.8	102.8	103.6	0.0	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	27.6	28.8	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.7	30.5	0.0	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.9	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.1	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.7	44.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	9.0	8.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.9	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.9	32.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.8	15.8	- 0.2	- 1.2

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.7	56.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	16.6	16.7	16.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	12.3	12.2	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.8	16.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.0	292.3	279.0	+ 1.7	+ 15.0
Wholesale Trade	56.6	56.4	55.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Retail Trade	237.4	235.9	223.9	+ 1.5	+ 13.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.6	27.9	0.0	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.1	40.2	38.6	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.6	58.4	57.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	221.9	220.6	210.1	+ 1.3	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	19.8	19.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	23.8	22.5	22.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
Total Government	254.4	253.4	244.1	+ 1.0	+ 10.3
Total Federal Government	37.9	38.9	37.0	- 1.0	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.8	80.1	76.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.9
Total Local Government	135.7	134.4	130.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1986

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	291.4	289.5	287.0	209.7	212.4	207.7
Construction	20.5	20.0	20.6	13.5	13.2	12.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.0	10.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.1	95.8	97.8	27.8	28.0	27.6
Durable Goods	29.0	28.9	29.7	13.5	13.5	13.8
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.3	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	11.0	11.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	5.9	6.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.1	66.9	68.1	14.3	14.5	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.0	31.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.0	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	10.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66.5	66.0	63.7	47.7	46.5	45.3
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.5	15.5	12.7	12.5	12.5
Retail Trade	50.8	50.5	48.2	35.0	34.0	32.8
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	7.1	6.5	4.6	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.2	11.1	11.2	18.1	17.8	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.4	6.3	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services	48.0	47.1	45.9	38.6	38.7	38.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	10.1
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	7.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.5	3.3	3.4
Total Government	38.2	38.8	37.3	54.0	58.2	56.8
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total State Government	10.3	10.7	9.8	27.4	30.9	30.8
Total Local Government	25.9	26.1	25.6	18.4	19.1	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	179.8	177.6	176.0	43.2	43.4	43.3
Construction	13.5	13.2	13.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.0	19.6	19.8	12.3	12.4	12.1
Durable Goods	11.3	10.9	11.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	10.2	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.3	9.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.1	42.4	43.4	7.9	7.9	7.9
Wholesale Trade	8.0	7.9	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.1	34.5	35.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.2	8.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.1	35.5	33.1	8.9	8.8	9.0
Total Government	48.9	49.3	48.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.3	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	13.2	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.6	16.8	16.6	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.4	48.0	47.9	46.9	47.0	46.2
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	19.2	19.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	12.9
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.7	14.9	8.9	8.9	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.6	5.8	5.6	7.4	7.5	7.4
Total Government	7.4	7.7	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

				Net Change From	
Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	May 1986	Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	620.7	618.7	600.1	+ 2.0	+ 20.6
Total Private	477.8	472.6	463.2	+ 5.2	+ 14.6
Construction	7.3	7.1	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	147.8	147.4	148.7	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Durable Goods	38.6	38.4	39.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.9	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.4	12.9	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	109.2	109.0	109.6	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.1	43.8	44.1	+ 0.3	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.9	12.3	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.9	13.3	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.7	37.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.0	13.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	144.2	141.5	136.7	+ 2.7	+ 7.5
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.7	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	130.4	127.8	123.4	+ 2.6	+ 7.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.1	20.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Food Stores	18.7	18.5	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.8	36.4	35.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Banking	11.6	11.4	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	128.5	127.0	121.8	+ 1.5	+ 6.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.1	14.4	14.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Health Services	37.0	36.6	35.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Hospitals	12.9	12.7	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Educational Services	12.6	14.2	11.9	- 1.6	+ 0.7
Total Government	142.9	146.1	136.9	- 3.2	+ 6.0
Total Federal Government	12.1	12.0	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	42.3	44.0	40.3	- 1.7	+ 2.0
State Education	14.6	16.5	14.1	- 1.9	+ 0.5
Other State Government	27.7	27.5	26.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	88.5	90.1	84.7	- 1.6	+ 3.8
Local Education	60.2	62.4	57.3	- 2.2	+ 2.9
Other Local Government	28.3	27.7	27.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
MANUFACTURING	283.6	282.5	285.0	322.70	320.72	310.18	40.9	40.7	40.6	7.89	7.88	7.64
DURABLE GOODS	94.0	93.3	94.6	336.96	331.20	323.33	41.6	41.4	41.4	8.10	8.00	7.81
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.8	12.3	303.78	299.74	297.91	41.5	41.4	41.9	7.32	7.24	7.11
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.2	277.11	275.37	258.43	39.7	40.2	38.4	6.98	6.85	6.73
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.4	394.26	399.62	371.47	44.2	44.7	42.6	8.92	8.94	8.72
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.4	12.2	329.66	321.20	302.80	40.8	40.2	40.0	8.08	7.99	7.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.9	20.8	21.1	350.28	346.94	354.84	41.9	41.8	42.7	8.36	8.30	8.31
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	341.91	339.89	323.59	42.9	42.7	41.7	7.97	7.96	7.76
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.0	16.6	292.25	280.41	287.24	40.2	39.0	40.4	7.27	7.19	7.11
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.6	4.8	310.86	315.29	309.50	39.5	41.0	40.3	7.87	7.69	7.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.6	189.2	190.4	315.50	315.90	303.16	40.5	40.5	40.1	7.79	7.80	7.56
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	291.41	284.97	259.64	40.7	39.8	39.7	7.16	7.16	6.54
Textile Mill Products	90.3	89.7	91.0	294.26	299.52	285.02	40.7	41.2	40.2	7.23	7.27	7.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.1	26.0	297.84	299.01	294.58	40.8	41.3	40.8	7.30	7.24	7.22
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.5	26.4	27.1	300.85	302.40	278.02	39.9	40.0	38.4	7.54	7.56	7.24
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.3	266.45	300.88	278.30	39.3	42.8	41.6	6.78	7.03	6.69
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.0	11.8	300.17	310.34	306.34	40.4	41.6	40.9	7.43	7.46	7.49
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	288.12	289.98	314.07	39.2	39.4	43.5	7.35	7.36	7.22
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.5	283.80	273.71	266.02	44.0	42.7	41.5	6.45	6.41	6.41
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.2	37.2	194.94	193.21	184.37	38.0	37.3	36.8	5.13	5.18	5.01
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.3	185.93	187.75	173.60	38.1	37.4	35.5	4.88	5.02	4.89
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.3	12.7	170.35	168.01	173.48	36.4	35.9	36.6	4.68	4.68	4.74
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.3	11.0	514.94	509.41	488.43	43.2	42.7	43.3	11.92	11.93	11.28
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.6	5.6	299.57	298.84	286.48	36.4	36.4	37.4	8.23	8.21	7.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.5	20.0	490.98	483.84	466.99	42.0	42.0	42.3	11.69	11.52	11.04

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
All Manufacturing	20.1	20.1	19.6	316.68	310.00	302.65	40.6	40.0	40.3	7.80	7.75	7.51
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.3	294.03	291.69	281.46	40.5	40.4	39.2	7.26	7.22	7.18
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	271.52	282.62	304.16	38.9	40.9	42.6	6.98	6.91	7.14
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.8	339.02	344.29	278.82	41.7	42.4	35.7	8.13	8.12	7.81
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.8	10.2	337.00	325.51	320.95	40.7	39.6	41.2	8.28	8.22	7.79
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.4	281.78	276.12	273.91	39.3	39.0	40.7	7.17	7.08	6.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	174.54	175.21	168.85	36.9	36.2	34.6	4.73	4.84	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.5	72.1	75.3	317.70	312.62	304.47	41.1	40.6	41.2	7.73	7.70	7.39
Durable Goods	21.1	21.0	21.7	333.63	326.36	319.02	41.6	41.0	40.9	8.02	7.96	7.80
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.6	8.2	359.53	351.12	362.10	42.7	41.9	42.7	8.42	8.38	8.48
Nondurable Goods	51.4	51.1	53.5	311.25	306.64	298.19	40.9	40.4	41.3	7.61	7.59	7.22
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.0	28.8	294.26	296.84	285.71	40.7	41.0	40.7	7.23	7.24	7.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.6	10.1	291.20	298.08	280.21	40.0	40.5	39.3	7.28	7.36	7.13
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.2	9.7	305.87	302.85	278.24	41.9	41.6	39.3	7.30	7.28	7.08
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.2	245.48	255.38	291.75	36.1	37.5	45.8	6.80	6.81	6.37
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.4	2.6	287.52	299.94	297.23	40.1	41.6	44.1	7.17	7.21	6.74
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	7.9	8.4	190.85	184.76	195.67	38.4	37.1	41.9	4.97	4.98	4.67
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.7	140.70	140.29	159.16	34.4	34.3	37.1	4.09	4.09	4.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.9	408.62	407.94	390.93	41.4	41.5	42.4	9.87	9.83	9.22

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
June, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,560	6,410	6,370	3,350	3,310	3,630	3,210	3,100	2,740
AIKEN---------	44,040	43,540	41,690	18,660	18,580	19,200	25,380	24,960	22,490
ALLENDALE-----	2,850	2,880	2,800	1,140	1,140	1,250	1,710	1,740	1,550
ANDERSON------	47,400	48,000	47,900	19,200	19,300	20,000	28,200	28,700	27,900
BAMBERG-------	4,620	4,540	4,180	1,530	1,510	1,380	3,090	3,030	2,800
BARNWELL------	8,300	8,230	7,670	3,430	3,370	3,300	4,870	4,860	4,370
BEAUFORT------	35,760	34,930	30,130	1,160	1,140	1,220	34,600	33,790	28,910
BERKELEY------	21,800	21,600	21,200	5,800	5,700	5,800	16,000	15,900	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,710	3,710	3,530	2080	2,080	2,090	1,630	1,630	1,440
CHARLESTON----	142,000	140,200	139,300	9,900	9,700	9,700	132,100	130,500	129,600
CHEROKEE------	16,740	16,770	15,800	8,560	8,520	8,570	8,180	8,250	7,230
CHESTER-------	11,610	11,330	11,100	5,560	5,490	5,690	6,050	5,840	5,410
CHESTERFIELD--	13,670	13,300	12,190	7,390	7,270	6,940	6,280	6,030	5,250
CLARENDON-----	6,970	6,870	6,220	1,780	1,790	1,620	5,190	5,080	4,600
COLLETON------	9,920	9,780	9,330	2,570	2,530	2,540	7,350	7,250	6,790
DARLINGTON----	19,820	19,410	18,770	7,050	6,990	7,210	12,770	12,420	11,560
DILLON--------	9,040	9,100	8,810	3,580	3,600	3,690	5,460	5,500	5,120
DORCHESTER----	16,000	15,800	15,500	4,300	4,200	4,300	11,700	11,600	11,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,330	4,290	4,290	1,950	1,910	1,910	2,380	2,380	2,380
FAIRFIELD-----	7,050	6,830	6,530	2,430	2,420	2,510	4,620	4,410	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,900	47,000	46,200	13,300	13,300	12,900	33,600	33,700	33,300
GEORGETOWN----	16,020	15,610	14,580	4,700	4,680	4,210	11,320	10,930	10,370
GREENVILLE----	166,800	165,700	162,900	48,600	48,500	49,000	118,200	117,200	113,900
GREENWOOD-----	26,680	26,270	25,230	10,670	10,670	10,870	16,010	15,600	14,360
HAMPTON-------	4,720	4,870	4,650	1,760	1,750	1,760	2,960	3,120	2,890
HORRY---------	60,190	57,340	57,950	5,570	5,500	5,520	54,620	51,840	52,430
JASPER--------	3,340	3,340	3,110	220	210	210	3,120	3,130	2,900
KERSHAW-------	14,840	14,840	14,270	6,500	6,470	6,750	8,340	8,370	7,520
LANCASTER-----	18,480	18,070	17,340	9,300	9,250	9,420	9,180	8,820	7,920
LAURENS-------	17,880	17,750	17,190	7,820	7,730	8,150	10,060	10,020	9,040
LEE-----------	3,400	3,340	3,100	1,030	1,020	1,030	2,370	2,320	2,070
LEXINGTON-----	46,700	47,200	46,000	13,300	13,400	13,000	33,400	33,800	33,000
McCORMICK-----	1,840	1,930	1,780	810	800	790	1,030	1,130	990
MARION--------	12,190	12,170	10,790	5,750	5,720	5,080	6,440	6,450	5,710
MARLBORO------	8,750	8,710	8,100	4,110	4,060	3,770	4,640	4,650	4,330
NEWBERRY------	11,040	10,900	10,550	4,850	4,770	5,090	6,190	6,130	5,460
OCONEE--------	22,360	21,770	20,570	9,970	9,880	9,530	12,390	11,890	11,040
ORANGEBURG----	28,130	27,940	26,470	9,410	9,510	9,280	18,720	18,430	17,190
PICKENS-------	31,500	31,400	30,600	11,600	11,500	11,400	19,900	19,900	19,200
RICHLAND------	163,000	165,200	161,700	14,500	14,600	14,600	148,500	150,600	147,100
SALUDA--------	3,280	3,190	3,080	1,160	1,140	1,200	2,120	2,050	1,880
SPARTANBURG---	93,100	92,400	93,500	35,900	35,800	37,400	57,200	56,600	56,100
SUMTER--------	30,450	29,790	29,150	8,440	8,370	8,980	22,010	21,420	20,170
UNION---------	10,450	10,210	9,840	5,680	5,600	5,670	4,770	4,610	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,370	10,250	9,500	3,890	3,920	3,640	6,480	6,330	5,860
YORK----------	43,200	43,400	43,300	12,300	12,400	12,100	30,900	31,000	31,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,900	10,800	11,090	1,320	1,420	1,380	12.1	13.1	12.4
AIKEN---------	53,810	53,050	53,320	3,340	3,290	3,680	6.2	6.2	6.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,620	4,620	4,780	480	520	500	10.4	11.3	10.5
ANDERSON------	67,860	66,930	68,470	5,630	5,760	6,580	8.3	8.6	9.6
BAMBERG-------	7,250	6,930	7,300	740	610	1,090	10.2	8.8	14.9
BARNWELL------	10,450	9,760	10,110	1,250	690	1,180	12.0	7.1	11.7
BEAUFORT------	39,530	37,960	35,180	1,420	1,440	1,200	3.6	3.8	3.4
BERKELEY------	52,840	51,410	51,200	2,540	2,450	2,720	4.8	4.8	5.3
CALHOUN-------	5,110	4,990	5,040	490	440	390	9.6	8.8	7.7
CHARLESTON----	135,980	131,900	129,550	7,220	6,580	5,470	5.3	5.0	4.2
CHEROKEE------	22,670	22,490	22,060	2,130	1,980	1,730	9.4	8.8	7.8
CHESTER-------	14,070	13,820	14,470	1,350	1,400	1,720	9.6	10.1	11.9
CHESTERFIELD--	20,960	20,460	20,400	1,590	1,700	2,180	7.6	8.3	10.7
CLARENDON-----	13,060	12,620	12,270	1,270	1,150	1,140	9.7	9.1	9.3
COLLETON------	18,540	18,390	18,250	1,440	1,520	1,290	7.8	8.3	7.1
DARLINGTON----	28,010	27,290	28,010	2,770	2,740	2,890	9.9	10.0	10.3
DILLON--------	14,610	14,460	15,130	1,270	1,250	1,510	8.7	8.6	10.0
DORCHESTER----	33,130	32,220	32,010	1,520	1,450	1,550	4.6	4.5	4.8
EDGEFIELD-----	7,020	6,970	7,410	370	420	490	5.3	6.0	6.6
FAIRFIELD-----	9,670	9,380	9,400	820	780	760	8.5	8.3	8.1
FLORENCE------	55,470	53,920	53,880	4,410	4,090	4,530	8.0	7.6	8.4
GEORGETOWN----	21,680	21,080	20,820	2,140	2,130	2,200	9.9	10.1	10.6
GREENVILLE----	162,310	158,520	157,790	8,500	8,310	8,560	5.2	5.2	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,010	27,470	29,070	2,740	2,610	4,090	9.8	9.5	14.1
HAMPTON-------	6,810	6,820	6,970	680	590	660	10.0	8.7	9.5
HORRY---------	70,420	67,370	71,870	4,500	4,480	5,400	6.4	6.6	7.5
JASPER--------	6,220	6,150	6,030	450	450	400	7.2	7.3	6.6
KERSHAW-------	18,020	18,220	18,340	1,380	1,410	1,600	7.7	7.7	8.7
LANCASTER-----	26,100	25,360	26,260	2,190	1,990	2,760	8.4	7.8	10.5
LAURENS-------	22,610	22,340	22,770	2,120	2,060	2,150	9.4	9.2	9.4
LEE-----------	8,870	8,520	8,520	850	740	690	9.6	8.7	8.1
LEXINGTON-----	78,810	77,700	77,170	2,770	2,650	3,700	3.5	3.4	4.8
McCORMICK-----	2,800	2,860	3,020	340	350	560	12.1	12.2	18.5
MARION--------	15,480	15,340	14,780	1,850	1,850	2,070	12.0	12.1	14.0
MARLBORO------	13,040	12,750	12,840	1,730	1,640	1,860	13.3	12.9	14.5
NEWBERRY------	14,700	14,530	14,750	970	970	1,090	6.6	6.7	7.4
OCONEE--------	27,710	27,190	26,890	1,930	1,940	2,120	7.0	7.1	7.9
ORANGEBURG----	39,120	38,040	38,230	3,710	3,120	3,290	9.5	8.2	8.6
PICKENS-------	45,770	44,680	45,210	2,700	2,620	3,420	5.9	5.9	7.6
RICHLAND------	144,590	142,020	138,810	6,250	5,480	5,150	4.3	3.9	3.7
SALUDA--------	7,750	7,490	7,660	540	570	520	7.0	7.6	6.8
SPARTANBURG---	113,140	110,660	110,480	6,760	6,760	7,260	6.0	6.1	6.6
SUMTER--------	36,110	35,100	35,560	3,360	3,150	2,770	9.3	9.0	7.8
UNION---------	14,750	14,510	14,510	1,470	1,500	1,430	10.0	10.3	9.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,020	16,380	16,400	1,620	1,350	1,530	9.5	8.2	9.3
YORK----------	68,800	67,570	66,070	4,380	4,430	3,710	6.4	6.6	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1986

							UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985
ANDERSON	13,220	13,040	13,390	11,810	11,600	11,740	1,410	1,440	1,650	10.7	11.0	12.3
CHARLESTON	36,370	35,290	34,670	34,490	33,570	33,240	1,880	1,720	1,430	5.2	4.9	4.1
COLUMBIA	47,290	46,410	45,340	44,850	44,270	43,330	2,440	2,140	2,010	5.2	4.6	4.4
FLORENCE	15,270	14,850	14,830	14,120	13,780	13,650	1,150	1,070	1,180	7.5	7.2	8.0
GREENVILLE	31,600	30,860	30,730	29,620	28,930	28,740	1,980	1,930	1,990	6.3	6.3	6.5
GREENWOOD	10,040	9,840	10,400	9,080	8,930	8,980	960	910	1,420	9.6	9.2	13.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,860	21,180	20,710	20,110	19,580	19,380	1,750	1,600	1,330	8.0	7.6	6.4
ROCK HILL	21,990	21,610	21,090	20,330	19,930	19,680	1,660	1,680	1,410	7.5	7.8	6.7
SPARTANBURG	23,190	22,690	22,670	21,530	21,030	20,890	1,660	1,660	1,780	7.2	7.3	7.9
SUMTER	10,970	10,660	10,790	9,920	9,680	9,930	1,050	980	860	9.6	9.2	8.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JULY, 1986

JULY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

SCHOOL-RELATED EMPLOYMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR DROP

South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment, at 1,334,900, dropped 15,500 in July. The downturn in total nonfarm employment responded to a 15,800-job loss in government. Elsewhere, all major industry divisions, in the private sector except manufacturing and services, reported gains in employment over the month. When compared to year-ago levels, the number of persons employed in nonagricultural positions rose 38,700.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR REPORTS SUBSTANTIAL JOB LOSSES IN JULY

Developments in local education were largely responsible for the 15,800 monthly employment decline in the government sector. With state and federal government decreasing a minute 200 and 100, respectively, local government was easily the primary influence, with losses of 15,500 from June, reflecting seasonal reductions in education. In fact, the entire local government drop was in school-related layoffs.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN JULY

South Carolina's private sector continued its upturn in jobs during July as most major industries reported employment increases. Trade employment climbed to 303,000 as workers in the wholesale and retail sectors saw job advances of 300 and 3,500, respectively. Pushed upward by small gains by most of its industry groups, the job count in the retail sector was 245,800 in July. This figure was 14,300 above the year-ago level, and was the highest figure ever recorded. Seasonal job additions were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); and transportation and public utilities (+300). Both of these industries also reached all-time high employment levels. Construction workers rose in number from June by 300, with special trade contractors gaining the most. Lower interest rates aided the building industry in setting a record job count as well.

A pronounced seasonal employment decrease was recorded in the manufacturing industry, where a net 4,300 jobs were lost in July. Significant losses of 1,600 were reported in durable goods with the remaining job reductions in nondurable goods. These declines were attributed to layoffs and plant closings for an extended period around July fourth. Within nondurables, employment in textile mill products was down 1,600 to 101,200, the lowest figure ever recorded. Likewise, the number of workers in every other nondurable sector except food and kindred products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products declined during the month. In durable goods, moderate losses throughout the sector overshadowed gains in primary metal industries and fabricated metal products. When compared to the July, 1985 level, manufacturing declined 2,600.

Intensive losses in educational services pushed the employment level down in the service industry. Moderate gains in hotels and other lodging places, and health services were more than offset by the school-related declines in educational services. Despite the overall downturn, the job count in services was up 11,200 from July, 1985.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DROPPED SHARPLY IN JULY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 606,700, declined 12,100 during July. Both the public and private sectors reported downturns during the month.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector dropped 11,900 in July to 129,600. This was the lowest female employment level in government since August, 1985. Seasonal decreases in local government education accounted for most of the downward movement. Federal government was down 100 female workers, while state government remained unchanged from one month earlier.

Female employment in the private sector, at 477,100, declined 200 during July. Manufacturing, responding to persons on unpaid vacation, decreased 2,200 over the month, with both durable and nondurable goods experiencing downturns. The nondurable-good sector was responsible for 64% of the decline. Within nondurables, significant losses were reported in textile mill products (-800), and apparel and other textile products (-600). Female employment in services, with substantial drops in educational services, was down 300 from June. Construction was unchanged between the two months. On the positive side, trade, positively affected by tourism in the retail sector, advanced 1,800 in July, while transportation and public utilities added 200. The final major division; finance, insurance, and real estate added 300 female workers to the payrolls over the month.

When compared to year-ago levels, female employment in South Carolina gained 17,900 positions with the exception of manufacturing (-1,100), all major industries experienced increases over the year. Wholesale and retail trade recorded the largest twelve month increase (+7,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate remained unchanged in July at 6.7%. A large percentage of young people entering the labor force this summer were able to find work, thereby keeping unemployment from showing its traditional rise during the month. Also, record employment levels in construction; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation and public utilities combined to offset temporary layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.9% in July.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,642,000	1,636,200	1,590,100	1,623,800	1,605,100	1,571,900
Total Employment	1,531,300	1,526,900	1,474,000	1,518,800	1,498,400	1,461,500
Total Unemployment	110,700	109,300	116,100	105,000	106,700	110,400
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.6	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	223,040	221,930	211,530	224,200	223,390	213,740
Total Employment	211,400	210,650	201,360	214,770	214,370	205,580
Total Unemployment	11,640	11,280	10,170	9,430	9,020	8,160
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	320,510	321,200	308,340
Total Employment	301,680	303,240	288,640
Total Unemployment	18,830	17,960	19,700
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.6	6.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,303	119,644	117,536	118,072	118,116	115,272
Total Employment	111,832	110,869	108,854	109,882	109,673	106,871
Total Unemployment	8,471	8,775	8,682	8,190	8,443	8,401
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to job losses in the public sector, the Charleston nonagricultural employment level dropped 700 in July. The number of jobs in government declined 1,200 reacting to seasonal cutbacks in the local sector. Federal employment moved up 100 to 19,500, while state government, at 12,900, was unchanged from one month earlier. The private sector reached an employment level of 130,600, an increase of 500 over June. Only two of the six major industries saw employment changes. Transportation and public utilities, influenced by returning strikers, edged upward 300 workers. Construction added 200 employees to their payrolls in July. The remaining four major industries, manufacturing; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services, all saw no employment change over the month. Within manufacturing, durable goods moved up 300 and nondurables dropped 300. The downturn in nondurables was largely attributed to a 200 loss in apparel and other textile products.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment for the Columbia area plunged 2,800 to 208,100 in July. A major factor was government's employment decline of 3,400 jobs. Seasonal trends in the school job count were responsible for the decrease in both state government (-1,300) and local government (-2,100). Federal government was unchanged at 8,200. On the positive side, the private sector added 600 employees to their payrolls. Transportation and public utilities, at 9,700, increased 500 over the month due to returning workers that were on strike. Also showing upward movement were construction (+200) and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Responding to reductions in education, services dropped 100 to 38,600. The trade sector also had a 100 job loss in July, centered totally in retail trade. Manufacturing remained steady at 27,700. Durable goods gained 100, while nondurables declined 100. Following the statewide trend, textile mill products lost 100 jobs in the Columbia area during July.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA declined by 4,900 in July to a level of 286,600. The loss in employment was attributed primarily to a 4,800 loss in the government sector. Job counts in local government were down 4,600 and state government dropped 300 from the previous month as nonfaculty personnel were cut from payrolls. The federal government sector reported a slight increase of 100 jobs from one month earlier. Overpowering negative trends in manufacturing resulted in a 100 decline in employment for the private sector. There were 1,100 individuals temporarily separated from jobs in the manufacturing sector during July. These persons were cut from both the nondurable- (-700) and durable-good (-400) payrolls. All other components of the private sector posted positive employment movement or was unchanged over the month. Trade lead the way with an employment advance of 500 positions. The retail sector was totally responsible for the overall increase in trade. The second largest gain was found in construction where 200 additional workers were counted on payroll records. Overall nonfarm employment was up 4,600 from the July, 1985 level of 282,000.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's civilian jobless rate fell to 6.9% in July . . . down from 7.1% in June. Nonfarm employment increased 390,000 in July after falling 54,000 the month before. Employment in service-producing industries grew 363,000 during the month, with the gains concentrated in business and health services. Also reporting advances were retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. On the negative side, manufacturing lost 25,000 employees during July. The manufacturing decline was the sixth in a row, and factory employment has dropped nearly 400,000 since mid-1984. Jobs in oil and gas extraction were down 4,000 from one month earlier. While these jobs have not increased since April, 1985, the July downturn was smaller than the decrease of the prior four months.

Americans worked shorter weeks in July . . . The average workweek for nonfarm workers declined to 34.6 hours in July from 34.7 in June. Weekly hours for factory employees were unchanged at 40.6. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers fell to $8.73 from $8.75 in June.

Retail sales up 0.1% in July . . . as strength at department and furniture stores only partially offset a big drop in auto sales. Sales at auto dealers were down 1.7%, the sharpest downturn since March. Excluding autos, sales rose 0.6% during the month. Sales of building materials grew 2.9%, while furniture gained 1.6%. Also on the positive side were department stores (+0.6%) and food stores (+0.8%). Overall, durable-good purchases slid 0.1%, while nondurables advanced 0.2%.

Producer prices tumbled 0.4% in July, while industrial production decreased 0.1% during the same period . . . July's plunge in producer prices suggested inflation continued to be well under control, but the drop in industrial production indicated manufacturers remaining in a slump. Paced by an 11.9% downturn in energy prices, producer prices for finished goods were down for the fifth month this year. Output at the nation's factories also declined during July. Production by utilities fell 0.2%, while mining output slumped 0.4%. Production of business equipment and materials was unchanged from June.

Americans' personal incomes grew 0.5% in July . . . however, the gains were distorted by an unusual upswing in Social Security payments that had been delayed in processing, a drop in farm subsidy payments, and the strike in June at American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Excluding these factors, income rose 0.3% last month. Manufacturing wages were down 0.2%, and farm income, reflecting lower subsidy payments, decreased 0.1% in July.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts sagged 1.8% during July . . . the third consecutive monthly decline. Construction starts had not fallen for three straight months since the autumn of 1981. Starts of single-family homes dropped 3.9% last month. Apartment construction, which often fluctuates widely from month to month, moved up 2.2% in July. Apartment building activity is expected to slow down over the next year, due to high vacancy rates and overbuilding as well as the likely elimination of many tax shelter incentives through the pending tax-overhaul legislation. During July, builders began new houses at a faster pace in the Midwest and the Northeast, where starts climbed 10.8% and 2.9%, respectively. But in the South and the West, hurt by agricultural and oil price slumps, starts dwindled 6.9% and 4.4%, respectively. Building permits, which indicate future construction activity, dropped 2.1% over the month. Permits were off in the South and the West, but up in the Northeast and the Midwest.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

During the first half of August, 1986, scattered rains across the state were a welcomed sight. The continued showers provided much needed help to many crops. The tobacco crop remained active as harvesting and marketing continued. The condition of the corn crop was rated as poor statewide, as yields continued to be low. The recent rains helped the cotton crop considerably, causing new growth, but overall, the cotton crop's condition was 67% very poor, 18% poor, and 15% fair. The harvesting of South Carolina's peaches and apples in the Upstate continued at a slow pace with both crops reported as being in fair condition.

For the period June 16-July 15, 1986 there were 9,050 migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW's) in South Carolina. Of the 9,050 MSFW's, 2,800 were local workers and the remainder were interstate workers from North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Florida.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

South Carolina's manufacturing production worker hourly earnings edged upward to $7.93 in July. The $0.03 increase was attributed to upturns in both the durable- and nondurable-good industries. Employees of the nondurable-good sector saw a gain of $0.04 to $7.84 over the month. Moderate payroll increases were seen in all industry groups of the soft-good sector, except chemicals and allied products. Printing and publishing was the only industry group to post no change in average hourly earnings from June to July.

Premiums paid for piece work caused a $0.02 rise in durable-good hourly earnings. Positive trends in four out of seven industry groups resulted in the payroll increase in durable goods.

Nationally, average hourly earnings climbed $0.02 per hour. Nondurable earnings rose $0.08, while durables decreased $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
July, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.93	$ 7.90	$ 7.61	$ 7.78	$ 7.79	$ 7.55
Average Weekly Earnings	$320.37	$322.32	$302.88	$309.64	$313.94	$295.20
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.67	$ 98.30	$ 93.83	$ 94.40	$ 95.74	$ 91.45

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.72	$ 7.72	$ 7.39	$ 9.72	$ 9.70	$ 9.55
Average Weekly Earnings	$314.20	$316.52	$297.08	$390.74	$395.76	$382.86
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.79	$ 96.53	$ 92.03	$119.13	$120.70	$118.61

FACTORY OVERTIME STEADY IN JULY

Factory overtime remained unchanged in July from 3.6 in June. When compared to a year ago, manufacturing production employees worked 0.3 hour less overtime per week. Premium hours in durable goods fell 0.4 hour while overtime in nondurables increased 0.2 hour to 3.7 over the month.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.6	3.6	3.9
Durable Goods	3.3	3.7	3.7
Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.5	4.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

Reductions in both overtime and workforce caused the South Carolina manufacturing workweek to drop 0.4 of an hour to 40.4 in July. Approximately 2,600 production employees were temporarily separated from jobs due to unpaid vacations and layoffs. The most notable loss was in the durable-good sector where the average workweek plunged from 41.5 in June to 40.9 in July. All components of the hard-good sector experienced declines with the exception of lumber and wood products. The nonduarble good workweek dipped 0.3 to 40.2 over the month, a figure 0.8 above that recorded one year earlier. This slip was the result of hourly downturns in all industry groups except printing and publishing. Production employees in textiles saw an hourly decline of 0.2 as a result of less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks.

On the national level, average weekly hours dropped 0.6 to 40.2 in July.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DROPS IN JULY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 1.8 points to 103.2 in July. The downturn was caused by a 0.4 hour decrease in average weekly hours along with a 2,600 drop in production worker employment. July's production worker index was 0.7 point less than the year-ago figure of 103.9.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

July, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	103.2	105.0	103.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	139.7	142.8	141.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	91.0	92.6	91.4
Textile Productivity Index	65.3	66.5	64.2
Apparel Productivity Index	97.0	100.5	101.6

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SHOW MIXED TREND IN JULY

Unemployment rates increased in 20 counties and decreased in 20 counties in July. Six counties remained the same as in June. When compared to year-ago rates, July's jobless rates were lower in 26 counties. Unemployment rates for July ranged from a high of 12.9% in Marion County to a low of 3.4% in Beaufort County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 40 counties. Twenty-nine of these counties showed drops in manufacturing, and 37 counties reported job losses in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-six counties recorded downturns in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties showed increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Plant Engineer	12	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Florence
Electronics Tech.	88	Radio Repairman	60	12	X		$15,000	X		Union
Cost Estimator	78	None	N/A	16	X		$23,400	X		Greenville
Heavy Equip. Oper.	28	None	N/A	13	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Forklift Operator	24	None	N/A	11	X		$10,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Surveyor	48	None	N/A	09	X		$18,600	X		Chester
Mechanical Drafter	84	Engin. Asst. Mech.	84	14	X		$20,800	X		Liberty
Purchasing Agent	71	Materials Man.	36	14	X		$40,000	X		Spartanburg
Administrative Asst.	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Rock Hill
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$16,000	X		Sumter
Production Planner	42	None	N/A	15	X		$18,000	X		Lancaster
Plant Engineer	66	Manuf. Engin.	99	14	X		$30,000	X		Seneca
Welder, Arc	35	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Newberry

*There are currently more than 107,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1334.9	1350.4	1296.2	- 15.5	+ 38.7
Total Private	1099.2	1098.9	1068.9	+ 0.3	+ 30.3
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.0	90.7	86.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.1	13.0	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.2	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.4	44.1	42.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Electrical Work	9.6	9.6	8.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	359.0	363.3	361.6	- 4.3	- 2.6
Durable Goods	119.6	121.2	120.9	- 1.6	- 1.3
Nondurable Goods	239.4	242.1	240.7	- 2.7	- 1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.4	57.1	56.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.9	16.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Water Transportation	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	12.3	11.9	12.3	+ 0.4	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	7.8	8.3	+ 0.5	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	303.0	299.2	287.8	+ 3.8	+ 15.2
Wholesale Trade	57.2	56.9	56.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.1	30.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.3	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	25.8	25.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.0	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Retail Trade	245.8	242.3	231.5	+ 3.5	+ 14.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.8	27.2	27.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Department Stores	18.8	18.5	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Food Stores	41.0	40.7	39.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	38.4	38.0	37.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60.3	59.8	58.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Banking	15.4	15.3	15.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.2	15.3	+ 0.1	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.4	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Member	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	226.7	227.0	215.5	- 0.3	+ 11.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.9	22.6	22.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Health Services	44.8	44.6	43.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Hospitals	15.3	15.3	14.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	18.8	20.7	18.2	- 1.9	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	11.3	12.1	11.5	- 0.8	- 0.2
Total Government	235.7	251.5	227.3	- 15.8	+ 8.4
Total Federal Government	39.0	39.1	38.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Total State Government	77.3	77.5	73.0	- 0.2	+ 4.3
State Education	29.7	30.5	28.5	- 0.8	+ 1.2
Other State Government	47.6	47.0	44.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.1
Total Local Government	119.4	134.9	116.0	- 15.5	+ 3.4
Local Education	62.1	78.2	61.2	- 16.1	+ 0.9
Other Local Government	57.3	56.7	54.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Manufacturing	359.0	363.3	361.6	- 4.3	- 2.6
Durable Goods	119.6	121.2	120.9	- 1.6	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	16.0	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.2	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Household Furniture	3.1	3.2	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.1	10.4	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	2.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.0	8.0	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.6	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.1	29.2	29.0	- 1.1	- 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.7	4.7	- 0.3	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	6.0	6.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	21.3	21.3	- 0.6	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.2	7.8	7.7	- 0.6	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.5	5.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	239.4	242.1	240.7	- 2.7	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	15.7	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Textile Mill Products	101.2	102.8	102.4	- 1.6	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.6	28.7	- 0.5	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.4	30.0	- 0.3	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.9	7.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	15.0	14.4	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.2	7.3	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	7.1	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.6	44.0	- 0.7	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.8	15.2	- 0.5	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.8	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	16.0	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	10.0	9.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.5	4.3	- 0.2	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.3	31.9	32.3	- 0.6	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.8	15.7	- 0.3	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	20.0	20.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.2	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1338.7	1333.5	1300.0	+ 5.2	+ 38.7
Total Private	1084.8	1081.2	1055.2	+ 3.6	+ 29.6
Construction	88.1	87.5	83.8	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	360.6	361.6	363.2	- 1.0	- 2.6
Durable Goods	120.4	120.1	121.7	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.8	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	11.0	10.8	- 0.3	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.0	8.0	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.7	15.4	15.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.4	29.0	29.3	- 0.6	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	6.0	6.3	- 0.2	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.1	21.7	0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	240.2	241.5	241.5	- 1.3	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.7	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	102.0	102.8	103.2	- 0.8	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.8	28.9	- 0.5	- 1.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.7	29.9	- 0.7	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.0	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.2	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	44.4	44.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	9.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.7	15.2	- 0.4	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.9	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.8	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.8	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.2	31.7	32.2	- 0.5	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.7	- 0.2	- 1.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Inudstry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.2	56.3	56.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.6	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	12.3	11.8	12.3	+ 0.5	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	295.9	294.1	281.1	+ 1.8	+ 14.8
Wholesale Trade	56.3	56.7	55.4	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Retail Trade	239.6	237.4	225.7	+ 2.2	+ 13.9
General Merchandise Stores	28.1	27.6	27.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Food Stores	39.9	40.1	38.7	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.5	57.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.4	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	222.4	221.4	211.4	+ 1.0	+ 11.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.8	19.8	19.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	22.3	23.8	21.6	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Total Government	253.9	252.3	244.8	+ 1.6	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.7	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Total State Government	81.3	80.8	76.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.6
Total Local Government	134.7	133.8	130.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1986

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	286.6	291.5	282.0	208.1	210.9	205.6
Construction	20.7	20.5	20.7	13.7	13.5	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.3	10.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.4	96.5	96.8	27.7	27.7	27.7
Durable Goods	28.7	29.1	29.3	13.5	13.4	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.8	11.0	11.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.0	6.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.7	67.4	67.5	14.2	14.3	14.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	30.7	31.2	31.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.3	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.8	10.0	9.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.8	5.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	1.8	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	8.0	8.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.3	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	2.7	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.0	66.5	64.0	46.7	46.8	44.9
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.8	12.8	12.4
Retail Trade	51.3	50.8	48.4	33.9	34.0	32.5
General Merchandise Stores	7.2	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.6	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.2	11.2	18.3	18.2	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.0	47.9	46.5	38.6	38.7	37.8
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	7.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Total Government	33.4	38.2	32.2	53.1	56.5	55.2
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.0	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	10.0	10.3	9.4	28.6	29.9	30.3
Total Local Government	21.3	25.9	20.9	16.3	18.4	16.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	ROCK HILL Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	178.3	179.0	175.0	43.4	43.0	43.3
Construction	13.6	13.4	13.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.7	12.4	12.1	12.1
Durable Goods	11.5	11.2	11.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.6	8.6	10.2	9.9	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.4	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.7	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.2	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.8	42.8	42.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.8	34.8	34.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.6	8.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.2	36.2	33.1	9.0	8.9	9.0
Total Government	47.7	48.9	47.6	5.4	5.4	5.6
Total Federal Government	19.5	19.4	19.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	12.9	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.3	16.6	15.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	FLORENCE Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.4	47.1	46.7	47.0	46.0
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	19.3	19.2	19.3	13.0	13.4	12.8
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.7	8.7	9.0	8.5
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total Government	7.5	7.4	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

				Net Change From	
Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	606.7	618.8	588.8	- 12.1	+ 17.9
Total Private	477.1	477.3	463.7	- 0.2	+ 13.4
Construction	7.4	7.4	7.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	145.8	148.0	146.9	- 2.2	- 1.1
Durable Goods	37.7	38.5	38.3	- 0.8	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	8.2	8.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.6	12.6	- 0.4	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.1	109.5	108.6	- 1.4	- 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.1	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	43.3	44.1	43.8	- 0.8	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.9	12.4	- 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.9	13.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.7	37.3	- 0.6	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.5	12.9	13.3	- 0.4	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.2	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.6	12.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Communication	5.8	5.6	5.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.9	144.1	138.9	+ 1.8	+ 7.0
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.7	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Retail Trade	132.1	130.3	125.1	+ 1.8	+ 7.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.8	20.4	20.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Food Stores	18.8	18.7	18.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37.1	36.8	36.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Banking	11.6	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	127.7	128.0	121.6	- 0.3	+ 6.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	15.1	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Health Services	37.1	36.9	36.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Hospitals	12.9	12.9	12.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.5	12.6	11.0	- 1.1	+ 0.5
Total Government	129.6	141.5	125.1	- 11.9	+ 4.5
Total Federal Government	11.9	12.0	11.9	- 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	42.4	42.4	39.9	0.0	+ 2.5
State Education	14.3	14.7	13.7	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Other State Government	28.1	27.7	26.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	75.3	87.1	73.3	- 11.8	+ 2.0
Local Education	46.6	58.7	45.9	- 12.1	+ 0.7
Other Local Government	28.7	28.4	27.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1986

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun 1986	Jul. 1985
MANUFACTURING	280.6	283.2	281.6	320.37	322.32	302.88	40.4	40.8	39.8	7.93	7.90	7.61
DURABLE GOODS	92.6	93.3	92.9	331.70	335.74	318.33	40.9	41.5	40.5	8.11	8.09	7.86
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	13.0	12.4	302.94	303.58	303.12	41.9	41.7	42.1	7.23	7.28	7.20
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.7	4.0	273.62	271.94	250.18	39.2	39.7	36.9	6.98	6.85	6.78
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.5	8.0	388.76	396.47	381.93	43.1	44.2	43.9	9.02	8.97	8.70
Fabricated Metal Products	12.5	12.4	12.2	318.79	329.67	299.15	39.7	40.7	38.7	8.03	8.10	7.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.1	20.8	20.5	345.60	350.28	330.44	40.9	41.7	40.2	8.45	8.40	8.22
Special Industry Machinery	3.8	3.9	4.0	332.42	338.30	311.76	41.5	42.5	40.7	8.01	7.96	7.66
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.8	16.2	16.2	288.29	290.60	282.82	39.6	39.7	39.5	7.28	7.32	7.16
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.6	4.7	303.00	307.33	304.13	38.5	39.1	39.6	7.87	7.86	7.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	188.0	189.9	188.7	315.17	315.90	295.11	40.2	40.5	39.4	7.84	7.80	7.49
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.2	9.8	283.46	285.20	264.68	39.7	40.0	41.1	7.14	7.13	6.44
Textile Mill Products	89.0	90.2	89.9	294.76	294.98	277.46	40.6	40.8	39.3	7.26	7.23	7.06
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	25.1	26.1	299.62	296.52	291.28	41.1	40.9	40.4	7.29	7.25	7.21
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.5	27.0	298.22	302.00	270.75	39.5	40.0	37.5	7.55	7.55	7.22
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	7.1	269.96	265.78	262.13	39.7	39.2	39.3	6.80	6.78	6.67
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	12.2	11.6	292.78	299.77	283.80	39.3	40.4	38.3	7.45	7.42	7.41
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	2.9	315.23	288.12	323.82	42.2	39.2	43.7	7.47	7.35	7.41
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.2	8.2	291.24	283.56	273.71	44.6	44.1	42.7	6.53	6.43	6.41
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.2	36.6	191.14	194.53	180.64	36.9	37.7	36.2	5.18	5.16	4.99
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.2	180.18	185.50	170.40	36.4	37.4	35.5	4.95	4.96	4.80
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	12.1	12.5	169.69	169.05	166.96	35.8	36.2	35.6	4.74	4.67	4.69
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.3	11.1	515.39	525.60	504.06	42.7	43.8	44.1	12.07	12.00	11.45
Printing and Publishing	5.4	5.7	5.5	306.08	301.12	284.25	37.1	36.5	37.5	8.25	8.25	7.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.2	19.5	19.9	482.89	487.81	480.56	41.7	41.8	43.1	11.58	11.67	11.15

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	20.1	309.64	313.94	295.20	39.8	40.3	39.1	7.78	7.79	7.55
Durable Goods	9.3	9.4	9.5	292.25	294.84	278.64	40.2	40.5	38.7	7.27	7.28	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	269.81	272.44	319.15	38.6	39.2	43.6	6.99	6.95	7.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.6	320.00	339.02	276.76	39.9	41.7	34.9	8.02	8.13	7.93
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.6	324.66	330.42	310.08	39.4	40.1	39.5	8.24	8.24	7.85
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	275.48	283.93	274.28	38.8	39.6	40.1	7.10	7.17	6.84
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	175.31	176.49	155.18	37.3	37.0	31.8	4.70	4.77	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.7	73.1	314.20	316.52	297.08	40.7	41.0	40.2	7.72	7.72	7.39
Durable Goods	20.8	21.2	21.1	321.96	331.17	316.30	40.6	41.5	40.5	7.93	7.98	7.81
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.7	7.7	352.37	361.67	347.36	41.8	42.7	41.6	8.43	8.47	8.35
Nondurable Goods	51.3	51.5	52.0	310.54	310.90	289.52	40.7	40.8	40.1	7.63	7.62	7.22
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.1	27.6	295.08	294.98	281.60	40.7	40.8	40.0	7.25	7.23	7.04
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	9.2	292.07	291.20	267.62	39.9	40.0	37.8	7.32	7.28	7.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.5	307.02	307.02	286.31	42.0	42.0	40.1	7.31	7.31	7.14
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	244.04	255.25	286.38	36.1	37.1	44.4	6.76	6.88	6.45
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.5	2.4	288.48	287.52	268.60	39.9	40.1	39.5	7.23	7.17	6.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.9	7.9	7.8	181.17	187.11	187.98	36.6	37.8	40.6	4.95	4.95	4.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.6	133.23	141.86	162.54	33.9	34.6	37.8	3.93	4.10	4.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.8	4.9	411.88	408.62	374.64	41.9	41.4	40.9	9.83	9.87	9.16

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES

Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
July, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,450	6,460	6,240	3,350	3,320	3,550	3,100	3,140	2,690
AIKEN---------	43,290	43,520	41,100	18,670	18,730	18,790	24,620	24,790	22,310
ALLENDALE-----	2,750	2,800	2,790	1,100	1,140	1,250	1,650	1,660	1,540
ANDERSON------	47,600	47,400	47,100	19,300	19,200	19,300	28,300	28,200	27,800
BAMBERG-------	4,530	4,560	4,180	1,530	1,530	1,410	3,000	3,030	2,770
BARNWELL------	8,110	8,190	7,550	3,400	3,430	3,260	4,710	4,760	4,290
BEAUFORT------	35,260	35,520	30,020	1,310	1,160	1,290	33,950	34,360	28,730
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,600	21,500	5,700	5,700	5,600	15,900	15,900	15,900
CALHOUN-------	3,640	3,650	3,500	2,080	2,090	2,090	1,560	1,560	1,410
CHARLESTON----	140,800	141,400	138,500	9,800	9,800	9,800	131,000	131,600	128,700
CHEROKEE------	15,920	16,500	15,710	8,060	8,550	8,550	7,860	7,950	7,160
CHESTER-------	11,360	11,440	11,000	5,540	5,560	5,700	5,820	5,880	5,300
CHESTERFIELD--	13,430	13,450	12,170	7,400	7,380	7,020	6,030	6,070	5,150
CLARENDON-----	6,560	6,850	6,040	1,520	1,770	1,480	5,040	5,080	4,560
COLLETON------	9,790	9,790	8,640	2,550	2,570	2,560	7,240	7,220	6,080
DARLINGTON----	19,450	19,570	18,460	7,030	7,070	7,040	12,420	12,500	11,420
DILLON--------	8,850	8,920	8,570	3,530	3,570	3,480	5,320	5,350	5,090
DORCHESTER----	15,900	16,000	15,000	4,300	4,300	4,300	11,600	11,700	10,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,170	4,270	4,270	1,880	1,940	1,930	2,290	2,330	2,340
FAIRFIELD-----	6,930	6,970	6,440	2,440	2,430	2,450	4,490	4,540	3,990
FLORENCE------	46,700	47,000	46,000	13,000	13,300	12,700	33,700	33,700	33,300
GEORGETOWN----	15,660	15,810	14,610	4,650	4,670	4,380	11,010	11,140	10,230
GREENVILLE----	164,500	166,900	161,300	48,200	48,800	48,500	116,300	118,100	112,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,240	28,380	25,050	10,670	10,660	10,920	15,570	17,720	14,130
HAMPTON-------	4,580	4,650	4,570	1,730	1,760	1,720	2,850	2,890	2,850
HORRY---------	58,760	59,240	57,860	4,860	5,570	5,390	53,900	53,670	52,470
JASPER--------	3,270	3,290	3,080	210	210	210	3,060	3,080	2,870
KERSHAW-------	14,540	14,640	14,150	6,430	6,500	6,790	8,110	8,140	7,360
LANCASTER-----	17,870	18,200	17,340	8,990	9,260	9,580	8,880	8,940	7,760
LAURENS-------	17,540	17,670	16,850	7,760	7,860	7,920	9,780	9,810	8,930
LEE-----------	3,320	3,360	3,040	1,040	1,030	1,030	2,280	2,330	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	46,300	46,800	44,600	13,300	13,300	13,300	33,000	33,500	31,300
McCORMICK-----	1,820	1,820	1,790	800	810	820	1,020	1,010	970
MARION--------	11,830	12,020	10,600	5,610	5,730	5,000	6,220	6,290	5,600
MARLBORO------	8,410	8,610	8,180	3,920	4,080	3,950	4,490	4,530	4,230
NEWBERRY------	10,810	10,900	10,430	4,800	4,850	5,070	6,010	6,050	5,360
OCONEE--------	22,060	22,040	20,390	9,870	9,950	9,560	12,190	12,090	10,830
ORANGEBURG----	27,120	27,760	25,780	8,910	9,390	8,880	18,210	18,370	16,900
PICKENS-------	30,500	31,400	29,700	11,500	11,600	11,400	19,000	19,800	18,300
RICHLAND------	161,800	164,100	161,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	147,400	149,700	146,600
SALUDA--------	3,100	3,230	3,010	1,060	1,160	1,130	2,040	2,070	1,880
SPARTANBURG---	91,600	93,200	91,000	35,700	36,100	36,900	55,900	57,100	54,100
SUMTER--------	29,830	30,020	28,650	8,360	8,420	8,760	21,470	21,600	19,890
UNION---------	10,130	10,290	9,660	5,520	5,670	5,570	4,610	4,620	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,110	10,210	9,560	3,830	3,880	3,770	6,280	6,330	5,790
YORK----------	43,400	43,000	43,300	12,400	12,100	12,100	31,000	30,900	31,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	11,120	10,900	11,530	1,410	1,320	1,930	12.7	12.1	16.7
AIKEN---------	54,030	53,880	53,770	3,160	3,350	3,830	5.8	6.2	7.1
ALLENDALE-----	4,650	4,610	4,760	500	480	450	10.8	10.4	9.5
ANDERSON------	68,570	67,860	68,270	5,670	5,630	7,560	8.3	8.3	11.1
BAMBERG-------	7,480	7,250	7,210	870	740	930	11.6	10.2	12.9
BARNWELL------	10,170	10,450	9,580	910	1,250	710	8.9	12.0	7.4
BEAUFORT------	40,200	39,530	35,250	1,380	1,420	1,160	3.4	3.6	3.3
BERKELEY------	53,230	52,840	50,630	2,750	2,640	2,550	5.2	4.8	5.0
CALHOUN-------	5,200	5,110	5,050	490	490	380	9.4	9.6	7.5
CHARLESTON----	136,500	135,970	129,150	7,300	7,220	6,080	5.3	5.3	4.7
CHEROKEE------	21,780	22,670	23,110	1,660	2,130	2,760	7.6	9.4	11.9
CHESTER-------	14,120	14,070	14,800	1,290	1,350	2,070	9.1	9.6	14.0
CHESTERFIELD--	21,330	20,960	20,220	1,690	1,590	1,890	7.9	7.6	9.3
CLARENDON-----	13,110	13,060	12,130	1,580	1,270	1,180	12.1	9.7	9.7
COLLETON------	18,860	18,540	16,410	1,470	1,440	1,260	7.8	7.8	7.7
DARLINGTON----	28,530	28,010	28,190	2,930	2,770	3,240	10.3	9.9	11.5
DILLON--------	14,830	14,610	15,160	1,310	1,270	1,760	8.8	8.7	11.6
DORCHESTER----	33,310	33,130	31,760	1,590	1,520	1,550	4.8	4.6	4.9
EDGEFIELD-----	7,040	7,020	7,420	400	370	460	5.7	5.3	6.2
FAIRFIELD-----	9,800	9,670	9,330	820	820	770	8.4	8.5	8.3
FLORENCE------	55,820	55,470	53,930	4,410	4,410	4,650	7.9	8.0	8.6
GEORGETOWN----	21,590	21,680	20,920	1,940	2,140	2,140	9.0	9.9	10.2
GREENVILLE----	160,580	162,300	155,170	7,570	8,500	8,770	4.7	5.2	5.7
GREENWOOD-----	28,320	28,010	28,850	2,780	2,740	3,900	9.8	9.8	13.5
HAMPTON-------	6,830	6,810	6,940	670	680	670	9.8	10.0	9.7
HORRY---------	70,600	70,410	72,220	4,220	4,500	5,250	6.0	6.4	7.3
JASPER--------	6,230	6,220	6,000	410	450	360	6.6	7.2	6.0
KERSHAW-------	18,170	18,020	18,100	1,390	1,380	1,380	7.6	7.7	7.6
LANCASTER-----	26,380	26,100	26,280	2,640	2,190	2,640	10.0	8.4	10.0
LAURENS-------	22,770	22,610	22,440	2,130	2,120	2,100	9.4	9.4	9.4
LEE-----------	8,840	8,870	8,480	730	850	710	8.3	9.6	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	79,570	78,810	76,020	3,390	2,770	3,100	4.3	3.5	4.1
McCORMICK-----	2,840	2,800	3,020	350	340	520	12.3	12.1	17.2
MARION--------	15,670	15,470	14,810	2,020	1,850	2,210	12.9	12.0	14.9
MARLBORO------	12,810	13,040	13,330	1,580	1,730	2,150	12.3	13.3	16.1
NEWBERRY------	14,860	14,700	14,640	1,010	970	1,010	6.8	6.6	6.9
OCONEE--------	28,460	27,700	26,650	2,350	1,930	1,940	8.3	7.0	7.3
ORANGEBURG----	39,110	39,120	37,620	3,850	3,710	3,060	9.8	9.5	8.1
PICKENS-------	47,380	45,770	44,270	4,540	2,700	3,280	9.6	5.9	7.4
RICHLAND------	144,620	144,580	137,720	6,030	6,250	5,060	4.2	4.3	3.7
SALUDA--------	7,670	7,750	7,680	590	540	620	7.7	7.0	8.1
SPARTANBURG---	112,550	113,140	108,890	6,720	6,760	7,640	6.0	6.0	7.0
SUMTER--------	36,470	36,110	35,620	3,430	3,360	3,100	9.4	9.3	8.7
UNION---------	14,600	14,750	14,540	1,390	1,470	1,590	9.5	10.0	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,990	17,020	16,710	1,450	1,620	1,600	8.5	9.5	9.6
YORK----------	68,420	68,840	65,610	3,930	4,380	4,190	5.7	6.4	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1986

							UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985
ANDERSON	13,350	13,220	13,420	11,930	11,810	11,520	1,420	1,410	1,900	10.6	10.7	14.2
CHARLESTON	36,510	36,370	34,560	34,610	34,490	32,970	1,900	1,880	1,590	5.2	5.2	4.6
COLUMBIA	47,280	47,290	44,980	44,930	44,850	43,010	2,350	2,440	1,970	5.0	5.2	4.4
FLORENCE	15,360	15,270	14,840	14,210	14,120	13,630	1,150	1,150	1,210	7.5	7.5	8.2
GREENVILLE	31,230	31,600	30,240	29,470	29,620	28,200	1,760	1,980	2,040	5.6	6.3	6.7
GREENWOOD	10,150	10,030	10,330	9,180	9,080	8,970	970	950	1,360	9.6	9.5	13.2
MYRTLE BEACH	12,770	12,710	13,010	12,230	12,140	12,340	540	570	670	4.2	4.5	5.1
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,950	21,860	20,700	20,180	20,110	19,220	1,770	1,750	1,480	8.1	8.0	7.1
ROCK HILL	21,840	22,010	20,980	20,350	20,350	19,390	1,490	1,660	1,590	6.8	7.5	7.6
SPARTANBURG	23,070	23,190	22,370	21,420	21,530	20,490	1,650	1,660	1,880	7.2	7.2	8.4
SUMTER	11,070	10,970	10,820	10,000	9,920	9,850	1,070	1,050	970	9.7	9.6	9.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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AUGUST, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN AUGUST

SEASONAL TRENDS STIMULATE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

There were 6,800 jobs added to South Carolina's nonagricultural employment count in August. The number of nonfarm jobs reached 1,345,800, the highest level of employment ever recorded. Seasonal employment gains in both the private and public sectors were responsible for this growth. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 44,700.

PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLL RECORDS SHARP GAINS

The job count in the private sector rose 5,300 to 1,105,100, reflecting a gain of 32,200 employees from the same period a year ago. Manufacturing saw the greatest advance with the addition of 3,400 workers, bringing its work force count to 362,500. Persons returning from layoffs and unpaid vacations pushed both hard- and soft-good employment up 1,800 and 1,600, respectively. Within the durable-good sector, only lumber and wood products (-200) experienced any negative movement. Nondurable-good employment accelerated to 241,400 as a result of moderate-to-large job upturns throughout the sector. Paper and allied products were the only industry group to report a downtown in the soft-good sector. A 900 increase occurred in textile mill products during August, as separated workers returned to their jobs.

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Trade employment continued an upward climb of 1,900 to reach an all-time high of 303,300 over the month. The advance was due to seasonal hiring which occurred in the retail sector. The number of jobs in wholesale trade was unchanged from 57,300 in July.

Finance, insurance, and real estate saw an advance of 500 employees to reach an all-time high employment level of 60,500. Elsewhere, negative trends were noted in the private sector ranging from losses of 200 in both services, and transportation and public utilities to 100 in construction.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFLECTS SEASONAL ADVANCES

The public sector gained 1,500 employees in August, bringing the total to 240,700. Faculty members returning to their duties for a new school term accounted for the increase. The state and local sectors saw employment growth of 1,000 and 600, respectively. Federal workers were virtually unaffected by school activity as federal government employment experienced a drop of 100.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary female employment, at 611,700, gained 3,200 during August. Both the private and public sectors reported substantial increases over the month.

In the private sector, the number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries was up 1,500 in August. Durable goods added 900 positions, while nondurables grew 600. Of significance within nondurables, textile mill products registered an upturn of 700 jobs. Positive movement was also experienced in wholesale and retail trade (+1,100). Retail trade was responsible for 91% of the trade growth. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged from July to August. On the negative side, employers of services, and transportation and public utilities industries removed 400 and 100 women from their payrolls, respectively.

Female employment in the government sector, gaining 1,100, stood at 132,000. The return of 1,400 women to state and local educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. Federal government remained constant over the month of August.

In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment in South Carolina rose 20,700. Five of the seven major industry divisions reported growth since August, 1985. Services (+7,400) experienced the largest yearly expansion, followed closely by wholesale and retail trade (+6,600). On the downside were manufacturing (-300), and transportation and public utilities (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO SIX-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 5.9% in August, the lowest figure in over six years. This rate represented 98,200 jobless individuals, a drop of 12,500 from the July level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to the recall of workers on temporary layoff in July, a reduction in the number of summer jobseekers, and seasonal increases in trade and the education sector of government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.8% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,662,100	1,642,000	1,588,400	1,651,200	1,623,800	1,577,500
Total Employment	1,563,900	1,531,300	1,482,400	1,551,200	1,518,800	1,469,700
Total Unemployment	98,200	110,700	106,000	100,000	105,000	107,800
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	227,100	223,040	211,090	227,510	224,210	214,820
Total Employment	216,480	211,400	201,930	218,870	214,780	207,320
Total Unemployment	10,620	11,640	9,160	8,640	9,430	7,500
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	324,940	320,530	309,760
Total Employment	309,300	301,700	291,280
Total Unemployment	15,640	18,830	18,480
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.9	6.0

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,470	120,303	116,679	118,182	118,072	115,343
Total Employment	111,515	111,832	108,628	110,155	109,882	107,210
Total Unemployment	7,955	8,471	8,051	8,027	8,190	8,133
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.1

ote: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area gained 400 to a level of 180,700 in August. Minute upturns throughout the private sector resulted in this increase. Good weather conditions pushed construction employment up 200 workers. Manufacturing, at 20,100, added 100 jobs over the month. Durable goods saw a 200 increase, while nondurable goods dropped 100 employees. Retail trade was totally responsible for the 100 job expansion in the trade industry. Showing no change in employment in August were finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and transportation and public utilities. Government employment was unchanged at 48,800 in August, as a result of offsetting trends in state and local government. The federal government job count remained steady at 19,500 between July and August. Overall nonfarm employment gained 5,600 from the figure recorded one year earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,400 to reach 210,400 in August. The private sector netted an 1,100 increase over the month. Three of the six major industries saw increases of 300 workers each: construction; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. In the trade industry, retail trade expanded payrolls by 400 workers, while wholesale trade dropped 100. Due to recalls from layoffs, employers in the manufacturing industry added 200 workers over the month. Both durable and nondurable goods reported similar gains of 100 to bring the manufacturing total to 27,800 in August. Transportation and public utilities, and services saw no change over the month. Total government, at 54,800, increased 300 in August. State government was up 100 workers, and local government, 200. Federal government remained unchanged at 8,200. When compared to year-ago levels, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 3,200.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 2,000 to a level of 288,500 in August. Both the private and public sectors reported similar gains over the month. With the exception of finance, insurance, and real estate (-200), all major divisions in the private sector showed positive movement or remained constant from July to August. The manufacturing industry realized the largest over-the-month upturn with the addition of 700 workers. Both durable and nondurable goods responded to increased business activity to edge up 500 and 200, respectively. Employers in the trade industry, more specifically retail trade, added 500 employees to their payrolls. Employment in construction, services, and transportation and public utilities was unchanged from July to August. In the public sector, state government gained 700, while local government was up 400. The hiring of faculty personnel for the beginning of the school year was largely responsible for the additions. On the negative side, federal government lost 100 positions from one month earlier. Overall, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 5,100 above the July, 1985 level of 283,400.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 6.8% of the labor force in August . . . the lowest rate since January, 1986. Nonfarm employment rose 202,000 last month. If workers on strike were counted, the August increase would have amounted to 242,000. Of significance, manufacturing employment gained 19,000 after falling for six months. Overall, good-producing employment added 62,000, with construction workers up 55,000 and mining jobs down 12,000. Within mining, the oil and gas drilling industry lost 9,000 employees. Since December, 1985, the oil and gas extraction industry declined 130,000, or 25% of its jobs. In the service-producing sector, employment was up 140,000. Retail trade, which had been showing solid gains, did not have a significant job rise; however, the wholesale trade and the finance industries increased during the month.

The average workweek for U.S. nonfarm workers was up 0.1 hour to 34.8, while average hourly earnings increased $.04 to $8.76.

Retail sales climbed 0.8% in August . . . This was the largest upturn since a 0.9% gain in April and was the fifth consecutive monthly advance. However, excluding a 3.2% rise in auto sales, retail sales were unchanged last month. September sales should show further strength in autos, reflecting the extremely low-rate financing programs. Besides autos, there was some strength in sales of building materials, which grew 0.2% and in department store sales, up 0.7%. Sales of food stores were down 0.1%, while furniture purchases dropped 0.4%. Gasoline station sales, declining 1.8%, continued downward. Overall, sales of durable goods rose 1.8% in August, and nondurable goods increased 0.1% for the same period.

Producer prices were up 0.3% in August . . . The rise included a 1.3% upturn for food, reflecting reduced poultry supplies caused by the drought in the Southeast. Prices of eggs, pork, and processed poultry all rose more than 11.0%, while beef and veal prices gained 5.8%. Prices of fresh fruit fell 19.4%. Energy prices, which have been largely responsible for the sharp drop in producer-price inflation this year, were down 1.5% in August after declining 11.9% in July. However, fuel oil prices soared 15.2%. Excluding food and energy, which tend to move erratically from month to month, prices gained 0.1% last month.

Consumer spending surged 1.1% in August . . . the biggest increase since the 1.9% rise in December, 1985. However, much of the upturn was accounted for by car sales, which were aided by cut-rate financing programs. Consumer spending is expected to slow down, as incentive-driven sales are borrowing from future periods.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Personal income rose 0.4% last month . . . but, the gain was distorted by several unusual factors. There was a large upswing in Social Security payments in July resulting from a recalculation of benefits for recent retirees, a rise in farm subsidy payments in August after a drop in July, and a strike in June at American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Excluding these factors, income increased 0.5% in August and 0.2% in July. Wage and salary income grew a solid 0.6% last month, with manufacturing wages up 0.7%. The growth in factory wages stemmed mainly from higher average weekly hours.

Starts of new homes during August advanced a slight 0.4% . . . following a relatively sluggish pace the prior month. The only strong showing in homebuilding occurred in single-family dwellings, where starts were up 3.0%. Apartment starts, often an unstable indicator, dropped 4.3% during the month. This large decline was due to high vacancy rates and overbuilding in some areas. In the Northeast last month, builders began work on new houses at a 17.7% faster rate than in July. Other areas showing improvement were the West (+2.3%) and the South (+0.3%). On the downside was the Midwest, where starts were down 15.9% due to the farm slump.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Recent rains continued to relieve many drought-stricken crops in South Carolina. However, some field activities were slowed due to the scattered showers. The soybean crop continued to improve after the rain and had 65% of its crop in fair condition. But, the condition of the corn crop was poor, and the tobacco harvest was reported to be in fair condition. Rain was a welcomed site to most crops, but the cotton crop was hurt considerably by the showers which damaged the bolls that had already opened. Unless dry weather conditions arrive soon, the condition of the cotton crop will worsen. South Carolina apples were fair to good and their quality also good even though they are reportedly smaller than usual.

During the period of July 16, 1986 - August 15, 1986, there were 5,900 migrant and seasonal farmworkers working in South Carolina. The majority of these workers (3,750) were interstate workers from North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Texas.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE MODERATE GAINS IN AUGUST

Average hourly earnings for the state's factory workers reported an increase of $0.04 to $7.99 in August. Hourly earnings were up an average of $0.38 over the year-ago figure of $7.61.

Both the durable- and nondurable-good industries experienced moderate advances. The nondurable-good sector saw a rise of $0.05 to $7.91 over the month. Within nondurables, advances were seen in the majority of its components, except food and kindred products (-$0.06), and paper and allied products (-$0.01). Average hourly earnings in durable goods rose $0.02 to $8.14, responding to more overtime worked with premium pay.

Nationally, a $0.05 decrease was noted in average hourly earnings with both durables and nondurables experiencing similar losses.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
August, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.99	$ 7.95	$ 7.62	$ 7.86	$ 7.78	$ 7.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$328.39	$321.98	$311.66	$319.12	$308.87	$308.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.94	$ 98.16	$ 96.34	$ 97.12	$ 94.17	$ 95.51

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.80	$ 7.72	$ 7.38	$ 9.68	$ 9.73	$ 9.49
Average Weekly Earnings	$322.14	$313.43	$304.06	$393.98	$391.15	$384.35
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.03	$ 95.56	$ 93.99	$119.90	$119.25	$118.81

OVERTIME HOURS EXPAND

Average overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.4 hour to 3.9 in August. Contract completions in both durables and nondurables caused the increase. Durable goods gained 0.5 hour while nondurable goods gained 0.4 hour. The August premium hours' level at 3.9 was 0.4 hour less than the previous year.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.5	4.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.3	4.1
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.6	4.4

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek showed a moderate increase of 0.6 to 41.1 during August. This upturn was attributed to longer scheduled workweeks and more premium hours. The most notable change in average weekly hours occurred in durable goods with an 0.8 hour upswing. Within durables, all industry groups saw advances, except lumber and wood products. The nondurable-good workweek registered a 0.6 hour increase in August. All components of the soft-good sector reported upturns in weekly hours except printing and publishing. The largest gain in weekly hours was found in chemicals and allied products (+1.1 hours). The average workweek for textile mill workers increased 0.6 to 41.2. Aiding this gain was textile finishing, except wool, which saw a significant rise of 2.9 hours, as employers required longer work schedules in view of new contracts.

Throughout the nation, the average factory workweek experienced a 0.5 hour rise with overtime increasing 0.3 of an hour.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose sharply to 105.5, 2.3 points greater than July's figure of 103.2. A 0.6 hour increase in average weekly hours along with a substantial upturn in production worker employment (+1,900) caused this growth. August's productivity index was 2.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 107.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

August, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.5	103.2	107.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	143.1	138.0	148.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.1	91.4	94.4
Textile Productivity Index	66.7	65.3	66.8
Apparel Productivity Index	99.6	97.0	105.3

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN AUGUST

Unemployment rates dropped in 40 of South Carolina's 46 counties in August. When compared to year-ago rates, August's jobless rates were lower in 29 counties. Unemployment rates ranged from a high of 11.1% in McCormick County to a low of 3.1% in Beaufort County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 37 counties. Thirty-one of these counties showed an upturn in manufacturing, and 28 counties reported a rise in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-two counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 44 counties showed an increase in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Teacher Aide	09	None	N/A	16	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Waste Wat. Treat. Opr.	24	None	N/A	13	X		$15,000		X	Spartanburg
Copywriter	29	Editor, Publications	19	16	X		$20,000	X		Greenville
Teacher, Music	12	Rehab. Specialist	08	16	X		$16,000	X		Greenwood
Engin. Asst., Mechan.	99	Mech. Engin. Tech.	30	15	X		$24,960	X		Liberty
Manager, Store	47	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Electrical Engineer	30	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Florence
Mechanical Engineer	46	Industrial Engin.	18	16	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$50,000		X	Rock Hill
Computer Programmer	03	None	N/A	15	X		$15,600	X		Lancaster
Management Trainee	24	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Maintenance Engineer	80	None	N/A	14	X		$18,000	X		Spartanburg
Instrument Mechanic	11	None	N/A	12	X		$18,720	X		Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 106,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1345.8	1339.0	1301.1	+ 6.8	+ 44.7
Total Private	1105.1	1099.8	1072.9	+ 5.3	+ 32.2
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.0	91.1	87.4	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	- 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.3	44.4	42.3	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Electrical Work	9.6	9.6	9.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.5	359.1	363.0	+ 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	121.1	119.3	121.2	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	241.4	239.8	241.8	+ 1.6	- 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	57.3	57.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	16.9	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	12.0	12.2	12.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.9	16.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric Services	11.1	11.2	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	303.3	301.4	289.6	+ 1.9	+ 13.7
Wholesale Trade	57.3	57.3	56.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.3	31.4	30.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	25.9	26.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Retail Trade	246.0	244.1	232.9	+ 1.9	+ 13.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.4	27.6	+ 0.2	0.0
Department Stores	18.8	18.5	18.8	+ 0.3	0.0
Food Stores	41.1	41.0	39.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Grocery Stores	38.5	38.4	37.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60.5	60.0	58.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Banking	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.4	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Services	228.9	229.1	215.3	- 0.2	+ 13.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.7	22.9	22.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	45.2	44.9	43.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Hospitals	15.4	15.3	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	19.8	19.8	18.2	0.0	+ 1.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	12.2	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Total Government	240.7	239.2	228.2	+ 1.5	+ 12.5
Total Federal Government	40.5	40.6	38.2	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Total State Government	79.1	78.1	72.0	+ 1.0	+ 7.1
State Education	31.1	29.9	27.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.7
Other State Government	48.0	48.2	44.6	- 0.2	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	121.1	120.5	118.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.1
Local Education	63.2	62.3	63.4	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Other Local Government	57.9	58.2	54.6	- 0.3	+ 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Manufacturing	362.5	359.1	363.0	+ 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	121.1	119.3	121.2	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	16.0	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.1	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Household Furniture	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.9	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	2.9	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.6	8.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.4	15.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.7	28.4	28.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.6	1.5	- 0.1	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.5	4.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.8	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	20.4	21.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	3.1	2.9	3.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	7.1	7.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.7	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.0	7.8	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.4	239.8	241.8	+ 1.6	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	15.9	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.2	101.3	102.6	+ 0.9	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.1	28.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.2	29.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.7	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.2	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.5	6.9	7.0	- 0.4	- 0.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.4	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.3	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	6.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.0	43.7	44.5	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	9.1	0.0	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.3	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.8	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.6	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.0	10.0	9.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.4	32.3	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.5	15.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.2	20.2	20.4	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.2	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.3	1343.1	1304.5	+ 6.2	+ 44.8
Total Private	1087.9	1085.5	1056.5	+ 2.4	+ 31.4
Construction	88.4	88.2	84.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Manufacturing	361.1	360.7	361.6	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	121.0	120.1	121.1	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.8	14.9	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.7	10.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.6	8.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.3	15.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.8	28.7	28.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	5.8	6.3	0.0	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.5	20.8	21.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.1	240.6	240.5	- 0.5	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.8	15.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products	102.1	102.1	102.5	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.3	28.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.1	29.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.9	14.7	- 0.4	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.0	44.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.0	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	15.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.3	32.3	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.5	15.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Inudstry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	57.1	56.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	12.1	12.2	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	295.3	294.4	282.0	+ 0.9	+ 13.3
Wholesale Trade	56.2	56.4	55.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	239.1	238.0	226.4	+ 1.1	+ 12.7
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.7	27.7	0.0	0.0
Food Stores	40.0	39.9	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.1	58.5	57.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.3	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	225.4	224.8	212.0	+ 0.6	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.0	19.8	19.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Educational Services	23.5	23.5	21.6	0.0	+ 1.9
Total Government	261.4	257.6	248.0	+ 3.8	+ 13.4
Total Federal Government	40.5	39.5	38.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Total State Government	84.4	82.1	76.8	+ 2.3	+ 7.6
Total Local Government	136.5	136.0	133.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	288.5	286.5	283.4	210.4	209.0	207.2
Construction	20.7	20.7	20.7	14.7	13.8	13.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.4	10.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.1	95.4	96.9	27.8	27.6	28.0
Durable Goods	29.2	28.7	29.5	13.5	13.4	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	10.8	11.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	5.9	6.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.9	66.7	67.4	14.3	14.2	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	30.7	31.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.2	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.8	9.7	2.1	2.1	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.6	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.6	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.3	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.2	8.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.4	66.9	64.6	47.0	46.7	45.4
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.6	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade	51.7	51.2	49.0	34.4	34.0	33.0
General Merchandise Stores	7.2	7.2	6.6	4.7	4.6	4.4
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.3	11.2	18.5	18.2	17.2
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.1	48.1	46.8	38.5	38.5	37.9
Business Services	-	-	-	10.0	9.9	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	7.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	3.3
Total Government	34.3	33.3	32.7	54.8	54.5	55.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.1	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	10.6	9.9	9.5	30.1	30.0	30.4
Total Local Government	21.7	21.3	21.3	16.5	16.3	17.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	180.7	180.3	175.1	43.3	43.4	42.8
Construction	13.9	13.7	13.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.1	20.0	20.0	12.3	12.4	11.7
Durable Goods	11.7	11.5	11.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.4	8.5	8.7	10.1	10.2	9.4
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.7	.7	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.3	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.9	42.8	42.8	7.9	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.8	34.7	34.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.6	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.8	36.8	33.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
Total Government	48.8	48.8	47.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.5	19.5	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.3	16.4	15.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.6	47.6	46.8	46.8	46.2
Construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	19.8	13.3	13.1	13.1
Durable Goods	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	9.0	8.8	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total Government	7.5	7.5	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

				Net Change From	
Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	611.7	608.5	591.0	+ 3.2	+ 20.7
Total Private	479.7	477.6	464.8	+ 2.1	+ 14.9
Construction	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.2	145.7	147.5	+ 1.5	- 0.3
Durable Goods	38.4	37.5	38.5	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.1	12.5	+ 0.4	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.8	108.2	109.0	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	44.0	43.3	43.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.7	12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.8	12.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.9	37.1	37.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.9	8.0	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.4	13.2	0.0	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.1	8.3	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.8	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	146.1	145.0	139.5	+ 1.1	+ 6.6
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.8	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	132.2	131.2	125.8	+ 1.0	+ 6.4
General Merchandise Stores	20.7	20.6	20.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	18.8	18.8	18.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37.1	37.1	36.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Banking	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	128.8	129.2	121.4	- 0.4	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.1	15.2	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Health Services	37.2	37.2	36.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Hospitals	12.9	12.9	12.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	12.0	12.0	11.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Total Government	132.0	130.9	126.2	+ 1.1	+ 5.8
Total Federal Government	12.4	12.4	11.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Total State Government	43.3	42.7	39.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
State Education	15.0	14.3	13.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Other State Government	28.3	28.4	26.3	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	76.3	75.8	74.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Local Education	47.4	46.7	47.6	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Other Local Government	28.9	29.1	27.3	- 0.2	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.5	280.6	283.7	328.39	321.98	311.66	41.1	40.5	40.9	7.99	7.95	7.62
DURABLE GOODS	93.5	92.4	93.6	337.81	330.48	331.75	41.5	40.7	42.1	8.14	8.12	7.88
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.0	12.3	295.39	302.32	310.17	40.8	41.7	42.9	7.24	7.25	7.23
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.6	4.0	287.29	274.79	285.38	41.1	39.2	41.6	6.99	7.01	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.5	8.4	394.22	388.80	385.42	43.9	43.2	43.6	8.98	9.00	8.84
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.2	12.3	321.20	318.38	316.16	40.2	39.6	40.9	7.99	8.04	7.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	20.3	20.4	360.40	348.53	351.12	42.3	41.2	41.9	8.52	8.46	8.38
Special Industry Machinery	3.8	3.8	4.1	355.78	332.42	313.59	43.6	41.5	41.1	8.16	8.01	7.63
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	15.6	16.4	294.67	283.53	280.80	40.2	39.0	40.0	7.33	7.27	7.02
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	306.94	290.49	316.24	39.1	37.1	40.7	7.85	7.83	7.77
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.0	188.2	190.1	323.52	316.76	302.19	40.9	40.3	40.4	7.91	7.86	7.48
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.4	9.9	284.62	284.17	266.99	40.2	39.8	40.7	7.08	7.14	6.56
Textile Mill Products	89.5	88.9	90.0	301.58	294.76	289.68	41.2	40.6	40.8	7.32	7.26	7.10
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.0	24.7	25.8	306.91	299.62	299.01	41.7	41.1	41.3	7.36	7.29	7.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.2	26.3	304.36	299.38	287.16	40.1	39.6	39.5	7.59	7.56	7.27
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.3	267.63	269.28	281.15	39.3	39.6	41.9	6.81	6.80	6.71
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	[illegible]	11.9	322.83	292.78	300.03	42.2	39.3	40.6	7.65	7.45	7.39
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	312.99	315.23	326.04	41.9	42.2	44.0	7.47	7.47	7.41
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.3	8.3	281.01	290.34	266.88	43.5	44.6	41.7	6.46	6.51	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	36.6	37.2	200.49	191.29	185.38	37.9	37.0	37.3	5.29	5.17	4.97
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.3	191.40	180.31	183.22	37.9	36.5	38.9	5.05	4.94	4.71
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	11.7	12.4	170.29	168.86	164.42	35.7	35.7	35.9	4.77	4.73	4.58
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.5	11.0	537.74	533.37	505.21	44.7	44.3	44.2	12.03	12.04	11.43
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.5	5.5	300.03	303.85	287.25	36.5	37.1	37.5	8.22	8.19	7.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.3	20.0	507.18	491.23	482.08	42.8	41.7	42.7	11.85	11.78	11.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
August, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	20.1	319.12	308.87	308.97	40.6	39.7	40.6	7.86	7.78	7.61
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.4	294.92	290.80	292.90	40.4	40.0	40.4	7.30	7.27	7.25
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	288.86	265.56	345.75	40.8	38.1	46.1	7.08	6.97	7.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	341.48	320.00	290.88	41.9	39.9	36.0	8.15	8.02	8.08
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.6	10.7	340.68	324.26	323.14	40.8	39.4	40.8	8.35	8.23	7.92
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	278.39	277.03	269.43	39.1	38.8	38.6	7.12	7.14	6.98
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	182.47	175.31	181.40	37.7	37.3	36.5	4.84	4.70	4.97

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.5	72.0	73.4	322.14	313.43	304.06	41.3	40.6	41.2	7.80	7.72	7.38
Durable Goods	21.3	20.8	21.4	333.66	325.19	324.43	41.5	40.7	41.7	8.04	7.99	7.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.5	7.8	370.20	359.97	348.55	43.4	42.2	42.3	8.53	8.53	8.24
Nondurable Goods	51.2	51.2	52.0	317.24	308.97	295.61	41.2	40.6	41.0	7.70	7.61	7.21
Textile Mill Products	27.1	27.0	27.7	303.05	295.08	286.94	41.4	40.7	40.7	7.32	7.25	7.05
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	9.1	303.14	292.07	276.51	40.8	39.9	39.0	7.43	7.32	7.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.5	312.60	306.71	285.11	42.3	41.9	40.1	7.39	7.32	7.11
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	239.04	244.04	303.75	36.0	36.1	45.0	6.64	6.76	6.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.4	2.4	318.20	288.40	286.57	43.0	40.0	42.9	7.40	7.21	6.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.7	7.8	7.8	185.06	182.03	190.15	36.5	36.7	41.7	5.07	4.96	4.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.7	133.72	133.23	164.16	32.3	33.9	38.0	4.14	3.93	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	423.29	394.76	387.58	42.8	40.2	41.9	9.89	9.82	9.25

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
August, 1986

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,520	6,480	6,240	3,400	3,370	3,530	3,120	3,110	2,710
AIKEN---------	43,350	43,350	41,240	18,580	18,670	18,800	24,770	24,680	22,440
ALLENDALE-----	2,760	2,750	2,790	1,090	1,100	1,270	1,670	1,650	1,520
ANDERSON------	47,700	47,600	47,600	19,400	19,300	19,800	28,300	28,300	27,800
BAMBERG-------	4,560	4,540	4,160	1,530	1,530	1,390	3,030	3,010	2,770
BARNWELL------	8,180	8,110	7,640	3,450	3,400	3,320	4,730	4,710	4,320
BEAUFORT------	35,880	35,650	30,360	1,320	1,300	1,320	34,560	34,350	29,040
BERKELEY------	21,900	21,800	21,600	5,800	5,800	5,700	16,100	16,000	15,900
CALHOUN-------	3,650	3,640	3,500	2,090	2,080	2,090	1,560	1,560	1,410
CHARLESTON----	142,800	142,500	138,200	10,000	9,900	9,900	132,800	132,600	128,300
CHEROKEE------	16,280	15,950	15,800	8,390	8,050	8,540	7,890	7,900	7,260
CHESTER-------	11,500	11,380	11,000	5,630	5,540	5,660	5,870	5,840	5,340
CHESTERFIELD--	13,500	13,450	12,130	7,450	7,390	6,940	6,050	6,060	5,190
CLARENDON-----	6,640	6,570	6,070	1,580	1,520	1,500	5,060	5,050	4,570
COLLETON------	9,710	9,810	8,690	2,530	2,540	2,580	7,180	7,270	6,110
DARLINGTON----	19,620	19,440	18,130	7,110	7,000	6,630	12,510	12,440	11,500
DILLON--------	8,900	8,860	8,630	3,550	3,530	3,530	5,350	5,330	5,100
DORCHESTER----	16,000	16,000	15,300	4,300	4,300	4,400	11,700	11,700	10,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,230	4,170	4,280	1,940	1,880	1,930	2,290	2,290	2,350
FAIRFIELD-----	6,970	6,940	6,470	2,450	2,430	2,450	4,520	4,510	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,800	46,800	46,300	13,300	13,100	13,100	33,500	33,700	33,200
GEORGETOWN----	15,720	15,640	14,560	4,650	4,610	4,330	11,070	11,030	10,230
GREENVILLE----	165,500	164,500	161,600	48,600	48,200	48,600	116,900	116,300	113,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,500	26,280	25,150	10,180	10,670	10,920	15,680	15,610	14,230
HAMPTON-------	4,660	4,590	4,630	1,780	1,730	1,770	2,880	2,860	2,860
HORRY---------	59,760	58,960	57,880	5,550	4,850	5,640	54,120	54,110	52,240
JASPER--------	3,280	3,260	3,110	210	210	210	3,070	3,050	2,900
KERSHAW-------	14,660	14,560	14,100	6,480	6,430	6,680	8,180	8,130	7,420
LANCASTER-----	17,990	17,900	17,370	9,060	8,990	9,560	8,930	8,910	7,810
LAURENS-------	17,480	17,500	16,750	7,690	7,740	7,810	9,790	9,760	8,940
LEE-----------	3,350	3,350	3,070	1,040	1,060	1,030	2,310	2,290	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	46,700	46,400	44,800	13,300	13,200	13,400	33,400	33,200	31,400
McCORMICK-----	1,850	1,820	1,770	800	800	800	1,050	1,020	970
MARION--------	11,930	11,850	11,080	5,710	5,610	5,440	6,220	6,240	5,640
MARLBORO------	8,630	8,420	8,300	4,110	3,910	4,050	4,520	4,510	4,250
NEWBERRY------	10,810	10,830	10,470	4,810	4,800	5,080	6,000	6,030	5,390
OCONEE--------	22,100	22,070	20,550	10,030	9,870	9,650	12,070	12,200	10,900
ORANGEBURG----	26,950	27,160	25,460	8,680	8,910	8,470	18,270	18,250	16,990
PICKENS-------	30,900	30,500	30,000	11,600	11,500	11,500	19,300	19,000	18,500
RICHLAND------	163,700	162,600	162,400	14,500	14,400	14,600	149,200	148,200	147,800
SALUDA--------	3,180	3,110	3,040	1,120	1,050	1,190	2,060	2,060	1,850
SPARTANBURG---	92,100	91,500	91,800	35,900	35,700	36,800	56,200	55,800	55,000
SUMTER--------	29,990	29,860	28,830	8,450	8,370	8,890	21,540	21,490	19,940
UNION---------	10,170	10,140	9,820	5,550	5,520	5,700	4,620	4,620	4,120
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,280	10,200	9,590	3,880	3,820	3,780	6,400	6,380	5,810
YORK----------	43,300	43,400	42,800	12,300	12,400	11,700	31,000	31,000	31,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
August, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,940	11,120	10,930	1,090	1,410	1,330	10.0	12.7	12.2
AIKEN---------	55,420	54,050	54,540	3,220	3,150	4,030	5.8	5.8	7.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,640	4,650	4,740	430	500	420	9.3	10.8	8.9
ANDERSON------	68,640	68,570	67,520	4,550	5,670	5,950	6.6	8.3	8.8
BAMBERG-------	7,420	7,480	7,260	690	870	1,000	9.3	11.6	13.8
BARNWELL------	10,220	10,170	10,130	770	910	1,170	7.5	8.9	11.5
BEAUFORT------	41,400	40,200	35,540	1,300	1,380	1,030	3.1	3.4	2.9
BERKELEY------	54,120	53,230	50,390	2,430	2,750	2,170	4.5	5.2	4.3
CALHOUN-------	5,280	5,210	5,130	490	500	470	9.3	9.6	9.2
CHARLESTON----	139,070	136,510	129,020	6,760	7,300	5,610	4.9	5.3	4.3
CHEROKEE------	22,180	21,780	21,930	1,370	1,660	1,480	6.2	7.6	6.7
CHESTER-------	14,360	14,120	14,490	1,230	1,290	1,710	8.6	9.1	11.8
CHESTERFIELD--	21,370	21,330	20,050	1,380	1,690	1,770	6.5	7.9	8.8
CLARENDON-----	13,150	13,110	12,280	1,350	1,580	1,280	10.3	12.1	10.4
COLLETON------	18,830	18,860	16,460	1,350	1,470	1,260	7.2	7.8	7.7
DARLINGTON----	28,680	28,530	27,590	2,560	2,930	3,050	8.9	10.3	11.1
DILLON--------	14,940	14,830	14,970	1,180	1,310	1,480	7.9	8.8	9.9
DORCHESTER----	33,910	33,310	31,680	1,430	1,590	1,380	4.2	4.8	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,320	7,040	7,420	490	400	440	6.7	5.7	5.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,950	9,800	9,370	800	820	750	8.0	8.4	8.0
FLORENCE------	56,410	55,820	53,960	4,030	4,410	4,350	7.1	7.9	8.1
GEORGETOWN----	21,640	21,590	20,610	1,730	1,940	1,900	8.0	9.0	9.2
GREENVILLE----	164,660	160,590	156,510	7,780	7,570	8,770	4.7	4.7	5.6
GREENWOOD-----	28,550	28,320	28,610	2,530	2,780	3,580	8.9	9.8	12.5
HAMPTON-------	6,890	6,830	6,980	570	670	640	8.3	9.8	9.2
HORRY---------	71,920	70,600	71,530	3,830	4,220	4,570	5.3	6.0	6.4
JASPER--------	6,310	6,230	6,010	410	410	350	6.5	6.6	5.8
KERSHAW-------	18,600	18,180	18,000	1,530	1,390	1,350	8.2	7.6	7.5
LANCASTER-----	26,160	26,390	25,980	2,050	2,640	2,320	7.8	10.0	8.9
LAURENS-------	22,580	22,780	22,150	1,830	2,130	1,960	8.1	9.4	8.8
LEE-----------	8,960	8,840	8,460	690	730	630	7.7	8.3	7.4
LEXINGTON-----	80,530	79,570	76,010	2,900	3,390	2,470	3.6	4.3	3.2
McCORMICK-----	2,870	2,840	2,910	320	350	440	11.1	12.3	15.1
MARION--------	15,390	15,670	14,830	1,510	2,020	1,720	9.8	12.9	11.6
MARLBORO------	13,020	12,810	13,170	1,390	1,580	1,850	10.7	12.3	14.0
NEWBERRY------	15,030	14,860	14,550	1,050	1,010	890	7.0	6.8	6.1
OCONEE--------	28,390	28,470	26,670	2,000	2,350	1,790	7.0	8.3	6.7
ORANGEBURG----	39,480	39,110	37,950	4,070	3,850	3,820	10.3	9.8	10.1
PICKENS-------	46,120	47,390	44,070	2,190	4,540	2,700	4.7	9.6	6.1
RICHLAND------	146,980	144,640	138,810	5,740	6,040	5,030	3.9	4.2	3.6
SALUDA--------	7,770	7,670	7,600	450	590	460	5.8	7.7	6.1
SPARTANBURG---	114,170	112,550	109,190	5,670	6,720	7,010	5.0	6.0	6.4
SUMTER--------	36,510	36,470	35,130	2,980	3,430	2,460	8.2	9.4	7.0
UNION---------	14,740	14,600	14,460	1,340	1,390	1,310	9.1	9.5	9.1
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,230	16,990	16,480	1,290	1,450	1,340	7.5	8.5	8.1
YORK----------	69,380	68,310	66,400	3,430	3,920	4,520	4.9	5.7	6.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985
ANDERSON	13,300	13,350	13,170	12,160	11,930	11,680	1,140	1,420	1,490	8.6	10.6	11.3
CHARLESTON	37,210	36,520	34,520	35,450	34,620	33,060	1,760	1,900	1,460	4.7	5.2	4.2
COLUMBIA	48,030	47,290	45,330	45,790	44,930	43,370	2,240	2,360	1,960	4.7	5.0	4.3
FLORENCE	15,530	15,360	14,850	14,480	14,210	13,720	1,050	1,150	1,130	6.8	7.5	7.6
GREENVILLE	32,020	31,230	30,490	30,210	29,470	28,450	1,810	1,760	2,040	5.7	5.6	6.7
GREENWOOD	10,230	10,150	10,250	9,350	9,180	9,000	880	970	1,250	8.6	9.6	12.2
MYRTLE BEACH	13,030	12,770	12,920	12,540	12,230	12,340	490	540	580	3.8	4.2	4.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,310	21,950	20,640	20,670	20,180	19,280	1,640	1,770	1,360	7.4	8.1	6.6
ROCK HILL	22,110	21,810	21,240	20,810	20,320	19,530	1,300	1,490	1,710	5.9	6.8	8.1
SPARTANBURG	23,350	23,070	22,400	21,960	21,420	20,680	1,390	1,650	1,720	6.0	7.2	7.7
SUMTER	11,080	11,070	10,660	10,150	10,000	9,890	930	1,070	770	8.4	9.7	7.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Trina Simons, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.